



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 160

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 2014

No. 111

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 16, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CHARLES J. FLEISCHMANN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

HONORING JUDGE TOM GRAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a friend and exemplary member of our community, Judge Tom Gray.

Judge Gray has led a distinguished career in Sumner County, Tennessee, serving as a judge since 1982 and as a chancellor of the 18th judicial district since 1986. As he will soon step aside from his career in public service to spend more time with his family, I wanted to take this opportunity to

highlight just a few of the reasons Judge Gray has been so important to our community.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Gray is a Tennessean through and through. He graduated from Central High School in Shelbyville, received his bachelor's and master's degrees from George Peabody College, and received his law degree from the Nashville YMCA Law School.

During his exemplary career in the Tennessee legal community, Judge Gray served as treasurer and secretary of the Tennessee Judicial Conference. He has served on committees to improve education and domestic relations, as well as to improve work between the bench and the bar. He has hosted student groups at the courthouse and has spoken to local civic clubs and churches.

As a proud Sumner County resident, he has served as the president of the Gallatin Rotary Club. His long resume of community activities includes work with the Sumner County Historical Society, the Rosemont Society, Habitat for Humanity, as well as the Sumner County Museum.

Judge Gray is a proud member of the Hendersonville United Methodist Church and a proud husband, father, and grandfather.

Mr. Speaker, my friends and I in Sumner County wish all the best to our friend Tom as he retires from the bench. I look forward to watching Judge Gray begin the next chapter of his life. It is my honor to speak on his behalf here today.

ORCA CAPTIVITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, while the documentary "Blackfish" ignited a public and passionate debate over whether orcas should be held in captivity for the purposes of display and

entertainment, as they are at Sea World and other parks around the world, marine mammal experts have, for decades, been engaged in a longer discussion about the scientific value and morality of keeping killer whales in captivity.

"Blackfish" documents the history of the captivity of orcas in the United States, focusing on one whale named Tilikum, who figured in the deaths of three of his trainers.

Public displays of animals can engage our children and kindle a lifelong interest in and respect for wildlife. They can sometimes add to our scientific body of knowledge. Indeed, these are often cited as the justifications for keeping animals in captivity. Yet the shows in which these animals are displayed often have more in common with a rock concert than a scientific exposition, and many believe that the psychological and physical harm done to these magnificent animals far outweighs any benefits reaped from their display.

Here are a few facts that call into question the propriety of keeping these animals in captivity.

In the wild, orcas frequently swim 100 miles a day and dive to great depths in search of food. In captivity, they are held in tiny, shallow concrete pools where they often wallow listlessly when not being asked to perform.

In the wild, the average life expectancy for male orcas is 30, and for females it is 50 years; whereas, most captive orcas die before they reach the age of 25. Remarkably, a 103-year-old orca was recently spotted off the coast of Canada.

In the wild, dorsal fin collapse is extremely rare, but all adult male orcas in captivity have collapsed dorsal fins. Many scientists attribute this phenomenon to the condition of their captivity, such as repetitive circular swimming patterns, gravitational pull from spending the vast majority of the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H6299

time at the surface of the water, and dehydration.

Marine mammals are some of the most intelligent nonhuman animals on Earth. They are highly social and live in matrilineal pods that can be as large as 40 individuals. Pod members are interdependent. Pods often have their own hunting techniques and communication styles that some argue are akin to language or dialect. Orcas in marine parks do not live in natural pods, and separation of calves and mothers has been documented on multiple occasions.

In the wild, not a single human death has been attributed to an orca, but captive orcas are responsible for numerous injuries and deaths. Because of this, the Labor Department's OSHA office has conducted an investigation and issued new rules aimed at protecting human trainers and handlers of orcas by prohibiting those trainers from getting in close contact with the animals during the shows. These rules have recently been upheld by the court of appeals.

Last month, my colleague JARED HUFFMAN and I advanced an amendment to require USDA to finalize long-delayed regulations pertaining to the captivity of orcas. It is my hope that USDA will do so based on sound science and recognition of the harm these animals suffer in captivity, and not grounded in an effort to placate the interests of the industry that showcases them.

We cannot be responsible stewards of our natural environment and propagate messages about the importance of animal welfare when our policies and practices do not reflect our deeply held principles.

From my own point of view, I believe it is time to phase out killer whale captivity. This means no more captive breeding, no more wild captures. Orcas held in captivity now should live out their lives in their current habitats if they cannot likely survive in the wild. But with the death of this generation of captive orcas, we should draw a line: no more confinement in tiny tanks; no more forced social structures; no more captivity for our entertainment.

High mortality rates, aberrant behavior among orcas, the consistent collapsed dorsal fins, and the tragic deaths of trainers themselves all point in the same direction—an end to the forced captivity of these majestic creatures.

Mr. Speaker, while the documentary *Blackfish* ignited a passionate public debate over whether orcas should be held in captivity for the purposes of display and entertainment, as they are at Sea World and other parks around the world, marine mammal experts have, for decades, been engaged in a longer discussion about the scientific value and morality of keeping killer whales in captivity.

Blackfish documents the history of the captivity of orcas in the United States, focusing on one whale named Tilikum, who figured in the deaths of three of his trainers.

Public displays of animals can engage our children, and kindle a lifelong interest in and

respect for wildlife. They can sometimes add to our scientific body of knowledge. Indeed, these are often cited as justifications for keeping these animals in captivity. Yet the shows in which these animals are displayed often have more in common with a rock concert than a scientific exposition, and many believe that the psychological and physical harm done to these animals far outweighs any benefits reaped from their display.

Here are some very simple facts that call into question the propriety of keeping these magnificent animals in captivity:

In the wild, orcas frequently swim 100 miles in a day and dive to great depths in search of food. In captivity, they are held in tiny, shallow concrete pools, where they often wallow listlessly when not being asked to perform.

In the wild, the average life expectancy for male orcas is 30, and for females is 50, whereas most captive orcas die before they reach the age of 25. Remarkably, a 103-year-old orca was recently spotted off the coast of Canada.

In the wild, dorsal fin collapse is extremely rare, but all adult male orcas in captivity have collapsed dorsal fins. Many scientists attribute this phenomenon to the conditions of their captivity—such as repetitive circular swimming patterns, gravitational pull from spending the vast majority of the time at the surface of the water, and dehydration.

Marine mammals are some of the most intelligent non-human animals on Earth. They are highly social and live in matrilineal pods that can be as large as 40 individuals. Pod members are interdependent and pods have their own hunting techniques and communication styles that some argue are akin to different languages.

Orcas in marine parks do not live in natural pods, and separations of calves and mothers have been documented on multiple occasions. When I watched the *Blackfish*, I was particularly struck by the description of a mother's visceral reaction when her calf was taken away from her and transported to another park—crying out with long-distance calling sounds—noises not heard previously by marine biologists at the park.

As the film *Blackfish* documents, several factors lead to severe psychological and physical problems for these animals when in captivity, and in many instances, can result in premature death—not to mention putting the lives of their handlers at risk. In the wild, not a single human death has been attributed to an orca, but captive orcas are responsible for numerous injuries and deaths. Because of this, the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) conducted an investigation and issued new rules aimed to protect the human trainers and handlers of orcas by prohibiting trainers from getting in close proximity to the animals during shows. These rules were recently upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Last month, my colleague Rep. JARED HUFFMAN and I advanced an amendment to require USDA to finalize long delayed regulations pertaining to the captivity of orcas. It is my hope that USDA will do so based on sound science and recognition of the harm these animals suffer in captivity, and not grounded in an effort to placate the interests of the industry that showcases them. We cannot be responsible stewards of our natural environment and propagate messages about the

importance of animal welfare when our policies and practices do not reflect our deeply held principles.

From my own point of view, I believe it's time to phase out killer whale captivity. That means no more captive breeding, no more wild captures. Orcas held in captivity now should live out their lives in their current habitats, if they cannot likely survive in the wild. But with the death of this generation of captive orcas, we should draw a line. No more confinement in tiny tanks. No more forced social structures. No more captivity for our entertainment.

High mortality rates, aberrant behavior among orcas, the consistent collapsed dorsal fins, and the tragic deaths of the trainers themselves all point in the same direction—an end to the forced captivity of these majestic creatures.

AMERICA'S DEBT IMPACTS ILLEGAL ALIEN CHILDREN SOLUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, America's deficits have averaged a trillion dollars a year for 5 years. America's total debt has blown through the \$17 trillion mark, and our Comptroller General warns America that our financial path is unsustainable.

Last year, America's debt service cost roughly \$250 billion—which is five Federal transportation or 14 NASA programs we can't afford because we have to pay debt service.

If not fixed, what do these deficits and debt mean?

On a micro level, America must learn from Detroit and Stockton, where bankruptcy courts battle over pension plan funding. On a macro level, we must learn from Greece and Spain, where unemployment is 26 and 28 percent worse than America at any time during the Great Depression. We must learn from Argentina and Venezuela, where inflation rates were 28 percent and 56 percent in one year, in 2012.

Closer to home, we must learn from Puerto Rico, the home for 3.5 million Americans. In February, Puerto Rico's sovereign debt was downgraded to junk bond status, thereby damaging Puerto Rico's economy for years, if not decades, to come.

This brings me to the taxpayer cost of today's massive flood of illegal alien children surging across America.

According to Customs and Border Protection data, in fiscal year 2012, 24,000 illegal alien children surged across our border. That surge increased by 59 percent, to 39,000 illegal alien children in FY 2013. That surge increased by another 58,000 illegal alien children so far this fiscal year, with an estimated total of 90,000 crossing our borders for all of fiscal year 2014—a startling 132 percent increase.

How should America fix this problem?

First, the Obama administration must stop enticing illegal alien children to America with promises of amnesty and money. America cannot give

free food, free clothing, free shelter, free health care, free transportation, free entertainment, and billions of dollars a year in fraudulent tax refunds to illegal aliens and then wonder why we have an illegal alien crisis.

Second, illegal alien children from Central America and Mexico must be treated equally—prompt returns to parents and homes without costly and time-consuming deportation hearings. All contrary laws must be repealed or amended.

Third, America must immediately fly illegal alien children home by the least expensive means possible. It costs as little as \$258 at cheapflightnow.com to fly from Houston to Managua, Nicaragua. United Airlines flies from San Antonio to Guatemala City for as little as \$363 and to San Salvador, El Salvador, for as little as \$292.

At roughly \$300 a pop, it costs less than \$20 million to fly 60,000 illegal alien children home. That is everyone so far this fiscal year. If America used C-5 military aircraft and counted flight time as pilot training time, the cost is even less.

Given America's perilous financial condition, the illegal alien children surge issue must be considered in the context of America's debt threat that risks a debilitating American insolvency and bankruptcy.

President Obama demands \$3.7 billion to spend in just the next few months on a policy that does not solve the illegal alien children problem. Think about that. The President proposes spending \$3.7 billion to not solve the problem. Yet spending \$20 million wisely does solve the problem.

Mr. Speaker, this is a no-brainer. It is financially irresponsible—no, financial insanity—to spend \$3.7 billion America does not have, must borrow to get, and cannot afford to pay back when we can spend \$20 million and get better results and better border security.

23 IN 1—BRACKETTVILLE, TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GALLEGO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, this morning, as I continue highlighting places in the 23rd District, which comprises nearly 24 percent of the land area of Texas, I would like to talk about the city of Brackettville. With a population of a little over 1,500 people, it is a small town with a big history.

Located as the county seat in Kinney County, Brackettville was once the drive-in movie capital of Texas. It was founded in 1852 as Las Moras, the name of a nearby spring and creek it feeds. The town initially was a supply stop on the old San Antonio-El Paso Road and a supply depot for the U.S. Army's Fort Clark, which was also established in 1852.

The town was later called Brackett, after Oscar B. Brackett, the owner of the first dry goods store in the area. It

is a name that still sticks among locals. In 1873, when a post office opened in the town, the "ville" was added to "Brackett" in order to differentiate it from another town.

The town grew exponentially in the 19th century with the expansion of the garrison at Fort Clark during the Indian wars. During that time, the town's fortune was completely tied to Fort Clark.

□ 1015

For many years, Fort Clark was the headquarters of the famous Buffalo Soldiers, made up of African Americans. At that time, Brackettville had a large proportion of Black Seminoles, who were people of mixed African American and Seminole ancestry, who originated in Florida. The Black Seminoles were recruited by the U.S. to act as scouts for the Buffalo Soldiers, and they settled with their families in Brackettville. During slavery years, the Black Seminoles began living in a settlement in northern Mexico in order to escape conditions in the U.S. Their language, Afro-Seminole Creole, was developed in Florida. Impressively, even today, Afro-Seminole Creole is still spoken by some in Brackettville. After the Buffalo Soldiers moved out to Fort Clark with the waning of the Indian Wars, Brackettville became a cavalry post.

In 1914, the Seminole Negro Indian Scouts were finally disbanded, but these scouts had an amazing history of service. In fact, the Seminole cemetery near Brackettville has the highest number of Congressional Medal of Honor winners resting there per capita than has any other cemetery in the country. Virtually every cavalry unit in the U.S. Army was stationed at or was trained at Fort Clark at one time or another, and many famous soldiers, including John Pershing and George Patton, were there. Others just visited, people like George Armstrong Custer and Phil Sheridan, who nearly lost his life near Fort Clark to a Comanche war party. It was there that he made his famous statement: "If I owned Texas and hell, I would rent out Texas and live in hell."

In 1943, during World War II, the U.S. Army activated the 2nd Cavalry, which was the last horse-mounted unit. By 1944, even the 2nd Cavalry had been mechanized. Fort Clark, so long the center of mounted cavalry, was targeted for closure, but before it closed, it was used as a German prisoner of war camp.

Because of the families of soldiers at the fort and the African American veterans and the descendants of those who had settled in Brackettville during the war, the U.S. Government funded the construction of a high school for Black students. The school opened in 1944 so that the children of these veterans could be educated. At that time, Texas was still racially segregated. This high school is believed to have been the only federally built school of its kind between San Antonio and El Paso.

After Fort Clark closed in 1946, it had a variety of uses. It was converted to a resort or a retirement center, and the Historic District of Fort Clark is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. North of the town are the remains of the Alamo Village, built in the 1950s as the set for John Wayne's movie "The Alamo," and scenes of the 1969 comedy "Viva Max!" were also shot there.

I invite everyone to visit the city of Brackettville to learn more about the cultures and traditions of the incredible 23rd District of Texas.

THE UNITED STATES—A NATION OF LAWS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DESJARLAIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, there is no denying that we are a kind and caring Nation. We have always welcomed those who have come to this country in order to make better lives for themselves and their families. In fact, many of the successes we have achieved in the fields of science, business, and art are directly attributable to individuals coming here with their ideas and ambitions.

But we are a Nation of laws.

Granting amnesty to those who have come here illegally not only erodes the rule of law, but it is unfair to the millions of folks who have respected our legal system and are working to gain citizenship in the right way. Further, undocumented immigration poses a threat to our national security. We have no way of tracking whether these individuals who are crossing our borders have ties to criminal enterprises, terrorism, or whether they are even carrying dangerous communicable diseases.

This is why it is critical we secure our borders.

The recent surge of illegal immigration at the border is a direct result of the Obama administration's failed policies. According to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, over the past year, there has been a 92 percent increase in the number of unaccompanied children crossing over our southwestern border. By usurping the legislative process and changing parts of existing laws while refusing to enforce others, the Obama administration has created an immigration policy that rewards those who have come here illegally.

Now the President has requested \$3.7 billion to purportedly combat this immigration crisis. Unfortunately, according to the administration's own proposal, only a small portion of that money—roughly 9 percent—would be used to actually secure our southern border. Rather, if history has shown us anything, it is that, if we give this President a blank check, he will simply squander it on furthering his far-left

agenda. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to reject the President's request and to, instead, use our resources, including the National Guard, in an effort to strengthen our border security and deport those who have come here illegally.

United States immigration policies are some of the most generous in the world, but we simply cannot condone illegal immigration. To that end, I will continue to support by any means necessary, whether legislative or legal, to ensure our current laws are enforced and to prevent this President from unilaterally implementing policies that circumvent our rule of law.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY'S INVASION OF CYPRUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark an anniversary that has pained the Cypriot and Hellenic communities for 40 years.

On July 20, 1974, in a blatant violation of international law, Turkey violently invaded Cyprus and captured much of the northern part of the island. Since the invasion, Turkey has occupied nearly 40 percent of Cyprus. Settlers were sent to inhabit homes that were previously owned by Greek Cypriots, forcibly relocating 160,000 Greek Cypriots. Religious artifacts and cultural relics have been destroyed in the wake of the Turkish Army's invasion, and after 40 years of displacement, they are now lost to time. Hundreds of churches and monasteries have been shamefully desecrated, losing all sense of their historic and religious significance.

Despite this neglect, the Republic of Cyprus recognizes Turkish Cypriots as citizens of the Republic of Cyprus, and provides numerous benefits to them as they would any citizen. Turkish Cypriots are entitled to official passports, which allow them to enjoy the benefits of EU membership, including the freedom of movement within EU member countries. Turkish Cypriots are recipients of free medical care from public hospitals, and they are eligible for benefits from the Republic's Social Insurance Scheme.

These policies have resulted in Greek and Turkish Cypriots living among each other with little trouble. Indeed, there have been millions of crossings at the Green Line without incident. So why the Turkish troops? Why the continued occupation? Despite the increase in citizen-level cohesion, the "Cyprus problem" remains a diplomatic challenge at the highest levels of government.

Greek and Turkish Cypriots deserve an end to this senseless division. In February of this year, it looked like progress was being made for legitimate negotiations that would lead to a real solution based on the rule of law. There is potential for significant economic

value from the discovery of offshore gas reserves in the eastern Mediterranean, which stand to benefit a unified Cyprus. By reaping these natural resources, Cyprus' allies—the United States, Greece, Israel, and many European countries—will also flourish.

In the face of the optimism for financial recovery and other incentives to unify, this year, Turkish Cypriot leaders have refused to implement even the simplest of confidence-building measures, which would be a sign of good faith and would foster an atmosphere of honest negotiation. The failure to enact the most basic, practical steps continues to impede a process for reunification that is long overdue. Words lose their meaning when inaction is all that follows.

Today, the United States stands in a unique role as a friend of both Cyprus and Turkey. As an honest broker to both sides, we can help them see that a unified future is far more promising than the present. The United States' relationship with all of its allies, Turkey included, must be based on shared values and mutual respect. At the core, the rule of law must be respected above all else. It is our duty to continually reinforce this message that 40 years of illegal occupation is 40 years too long.

It is time for Turkey to engage in sincere negotiations and in concrete confidence-building measures instead of going through the motions and creating more obstacles when tough decisions are on the table. Both sides know a solution will demand compromise and cooperation. The time to talk is nearing its end. The time to act is here. Cyprus has long been a strong and faithful ally of the United States, and we owe our support for both peace and the end of this illegal occupation.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 16, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on July 16, 2014 at 9:51 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 517.
With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 25 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS OF FORMER MEMBERS PROGRAM

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings during the former Members program be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and that all Members and former Members who spoke during the proceedings have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The following proceedings were held before the House convened for morning-hour debate:

UNITED STATES ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS 2014 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

The meeting was called to order by the Honorable Barbara Kennelly, vice president of Former Members of Congress Association, at 8:05 a.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Lord God of history, when former Members return to Congress, it offers an opportunity to reflect upon the great heritage of representative government that is America's historical legacy.

The record of Congress holds old and familiar stories, strong exhortations, repeated corrections, and consoling confirmations of hopes made real through difficult but persistent compromise in the forming of enduring programs and legislation.

May the presence here of former Members bring a moment of pause, where current Members consider the profiles they now form for future generations of Americans.

May all former Members be rewarded for their contributions to this constitutional Republic and continue to work and pray that the goodness and justice of this beloved country be proclaimed to the nations.

Bless all former Members who have died, as we especially remember today Robert Roe of New Jersey, who passed only yesterday. May their families and their constituents be comforted during a time of mourning.

And bless those here gathered, that they may bring joy and hope to the present age and supportive companionship to one another. Together, we call upon Your holy name, now and forever. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable Barbara Kennelly led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Ms. KENNELLY. We will be visited by some Members of Congress, and as they come in, I will recognize them.

Right now I recognize the chair, the Honorable Connie Morella.

Ms. MORELLA. Thank you, Barbara. It is always a distinct privilege to be

back here in this revered Chamber and we appreciate so much the opportunity to present today the 44th annual report of the United States Association of Former Members of Congress. I will be joined by some of our colleagues in reporting on the activities and projects of our organization since our last report to Congress in May of last year. But first of all, I would like to ask the Clerk to call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll of the former Members of Congress, as follows:

Ms. Byron of Maryland
Mr. Carnahan of Missouri
Mr. Carr of Michigan
Mr. Clement of Tennessee
Mr. Costello of Illinois
Mr. Coyne of Pennsylvania
Mr. Delahunt of Massachusetts
Mr. de Lugo of the Virgin Islands
Mr. Frey of Florida
Mr. Glickman of Kansas
Mr. Hertel of Michigan
Mr. Hughes of New Jersey
Ms. Kennelly of Connecticut
Mr. Kolbe of Arizona
Mr. Konnyu of California
Mr. Kramer of Colorado
Mr. Lancaster of North Carolina
Mr. LaRocco of Idaho
Ms. Long of Louisiana
Mr. Lungren of California
Ms. Morella of Maryland
Mr. Nelligan of Pennsylvania
Mr. Sarasin of Connecticut
Mr. Skaggs of Colorado
Mr. Smith of Florida
Mr. Stearns of Florida

Ms. KENNELLY. The Chair announces that 26 former Members of Congress have responded to their names.

Ms. MORELLA. I want to thank you all for joining us today. Our association, as you know, was chartered by Congress, and one requirement of the charter is for us to report once a year to Congress about our activities.

Many of you have joined us for several years on this occasion, and there will be numerous programs and projects with which you now are quite familiar. This is a sign of our association's stability and purpose. We are extremely proud of our long history, of creating lasting and impactful programs that teach about Congress and representative government, and of our ability to take long-standing projects and expand them and improve them.

In addition, you will hear today about a number of new endeavors, ones that either were implemented during the last year or are now in the planning stages for implementation in the near future. We will report on our programming in just a minute.

Those of you who have been with us on previous occasions for this report know that we traditionally bestow on a former Member our association's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award. During this presentation in the House Chamber we traditionally have done that. For a number of reasons, we will have the ceremony later today

during a special luncheon, and I certainly hope that all of you in attendance here this morning can join us for the luncheon also.

Our 2014 distinguished service honoree is former Indiana Representative Lee Hamilton, who has been an inspiration and a mentor to so many of us. While the ceremony is not going to take place right now, I do want to read into the RECORD the inscription of the plaque that he will receive:

The 2014 Distinguished Service Award is presented by the United States Association of Former Members of Congress to the Honorable Lee H. Hamilton.

Congressman Hamilton has devoted his professional life to public service and the advancement of our national prosperity and security. In serving for over 30 years as a Member of Congress representing the Ninth District of Indiana, cochairing numerous Presidential Commissions tasked with making our Nation more secure, directing the invaluable work of the Woodrow Wilson Center, and creating a Center on Congress at Indiana University to improve public understanding of Congress, Lee Hamilton has approached every test with the utmost integrity, insight, and good judgment. For half a century, Congressman Hamilton has served our Nation with honor by forging bipartisan solutions to our world's complicated problems. Colleagues from both sides of the aisle salute him as a distinguished and dedicated public servant.

Washington, DC, July 16, 2014.

Maybe we should just give him a round of applause, and again, join us later for the luncheon honoring him.

Now back to our report.

Ms. KENNELLY. Madam President? Excuse me, our leader is here.

Ms. PELOSI. Good morning, everyone.

Ms. MORELLA. Thank you for joining us, Leader PELOSI.

Ms. PELOSI. Hi, Connie. We see each other so often. We really do. Say hi to Tony.

Good morning, everyone. My pleasure to welcome you once again to the Capitol, to take the occasion to thank you all very much for your service to our country, for the contributions that you have made over time. Many of you, as I look around this room, served at a time when it was a little more collegial atmosphere here. We hope to return to that.

But so much of the work that we do is built on foundations that you all have laid. And we thank you for that. Your legacy will live into the future. I saw in the paper this morning that our former Chairman Roe passed away. The paper called him "Mr. Jobs," and I thought, what a wonderful title. Wouldn't we all like to be having that as what people remember us by? But that's what our thrust is going to be.

I just might add, Madam Chair and Madam President, that this morning on the steps of the Capitol Members will be going out there to talk about jobs, about how to keep America number one. And all that we have in there is stuff that we worked for in a bipartisan way, which is to recognize the productivity of the American worker,

the most productive in the world, so to recognize that and have policies that help people, as STENY would say, make it in America. That is A, American-made.

Build the infrastructure of our country and build small businesses. It is about building. It is about recognizing that that entrepreneurship and that innovation to keep America number one begins in the classroom.

So our investments in education, especially making higher education affordable, is a critical part of our agenda and recognizing also that education begins at the earliest time. That is the childhood education.

But what I am excited about is to say the central core of what we are about is, when women succeed, America succeeds. That is the title of our economic agenda for families and the middle class. But it is not just a title; it is a statement of fact. When women succeed, America succeeds. The best thing we can do to grow our economy is to unleash the power of women, increase the involvement of women, and that is with fair pay, with paid sick leave, with, again, getting back to the affordable child care, children learning, parents earning.

So we are very excited about helping that in the debate and the coming elections—that it is not just about who wins, it is about how the debate centers on family, American workers, our productivity, their productivity, our economic success to keep America number one—anything that we all haven't worked together on in the past.

So it's wonderful to see all of you. Congratulations.

Did I hear Lee Hamilton was getting the award? How lovely. Congratulations to him and you, he bringing luster to your award, you bringing honor to him.

But again, on behalf of all of our Members, I extend the warmest of welcomes back to you, and in friendship and in love of our great country. So good morning, good luck in your conversations and your deliberations. I look forward to seeing you in the Halls of Congress as you do your work here on this visit. It is always a very special treat to see. I am looking at each and every one of you and having very happy memories about it all.

And thank you, Madam Chair, for your leadership; Connie, for yours. Thank you all very much.

Ms. KENNELLY. Thank you, Madam Leader.

Ms. MORELLA. Thank you, Leader PELOSI, for your inspiring words, for coming here to greet us, your former colleagues, and for explaining the initiative on jobs and elevating women.

Leader PELOSI, I hope you noticed that this will be my last time as president of the association. But you know, I am succeeded by another woman.

Ms. PELOSI. All right.

Ms. MORELLA. So you see, we are moving ahead. This association is progressive.

So now back to our report. Our association is bipartisan. It was chartered

by Congress in 1983. The purpose of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress is to promote public service and strengthen democracy, abroad and in the United States. About 600 former Senators and Representatives belong to the association. Republicans, Democrats, and Independents are united in this organization in their desire to teach about Congress and the importance of representative democracy.

We are proud to have been chartered by Congress. We are also proud to receive no funding from Congress. Well, I don't know. But nevertheless, we receive no funding from Congress, which gives us the independence. All our activities, which we are about to describe, are financed via membership dues, program-specific grants and sponsors, or via our fundraising dinner. Our finances are sound, our projects are fully funded, and our most recent audit by an outside accountant confirmed that we are running our association in a fiscally sound, responsible, and transparent manner.

It has been a very successful, active, and rewarding year. We have continued our work serving as a liaison between the current Congress and legislatures overseas. We have created partnerships with highly respected institutions in the area of democracy building and election monitoring. We have developed new projects. We are expanding others. And we again sent dozens of bipartisan teams of former Members of Congress to teach about public service and representative democracy at universities and high schools, both in the United States and abroad.

When this organization was created over 40 years ago, the former Members who founded our association envisioned this organization to take the lead in teaching about Congress and encouraging public service. They were hoping that former Members could inspire the next generation of America's leaders. Over the years, we have created a number of programs, most importantly the Congress to Campus program, to do just that.

We continue to work with our great partner, the Stennis Center for Public Service. We thank them for their invaluable assistance in administering the Congress to Campus program.

It is now my pleasure to yield to a former president of our association, Larry LaRocco of Idaho, who, along with Jack Buechner of Missouri, co-chairs this great program.

Larry.

Mr. LAROCCO. Thank you, Madam President, for the opportunity to report on this outstanding program. As most of you know, the Congress to Campus program is FMC's flagship domestic program, and the one that can engage former Members from all over the country.

Congress to Campus sends former Members in bipartisan teams to colleges, universities, and high schools across the country and around the world to educate the next generation of

leaders about the value of public service. The former Members volunteering their time communicate with the students and faculty about their personal experiences and knowledge about Congress. During each visit, our bipartisan teams lead classes, meet one-on-one with students and faculty, speak to campus media, participate in campus and community forums, and interact with local citizens.

Institutions are encouraged to market the visit to the entire campus community, not just to those students majoring in political science, history, or government. Over the course of 2½ days, hundreds of students from all areas of academic studies are exposed to the former Members' message of public service and civility.

For the 2013–2014 academic year, the association visited over 20 college campuses, including visits to the United States Naval Academy, Louisiana State University, Millersville University Miami of Ohio, New York University, and University of Hawaii. More than 30 former Members participated during the calendar year and academic year, and I want to thank all of you who donated your time—pro bono—to this vital program.

I also want to encourage our newest former Members and those who have not yet had the opportunity to go on a visit to consider doing so, and to encourage a friend from across the aisle to join you. It is an excellent opportunity to continue your public service after Congress. You can also make a pledge to connect with a host school, for example, your alma mater, a college in your old district, or a university your children or grandchild attends. Our staff will then follow up with you to make the arrangements. Sharon Witiw runs the program and has all of the information you need.

We are also thrilled to have continued our excellent partnership with the Stennis Center for Public Service in the administration of the program, and we owe a special debt of gratitude to Brother Rogers, the associate director of the Stennis Center, for his fine work. Our staffs work very closely together to make the program such a success.

The Congress to Campus program's international outreach sends delegations to other countries. This past year we again sent two delegations to the UK for 1 week to meet with several universities and hundreds of British students studying foreign policy and the United States.

And just a heads-up to my colleagues: former Member participation in these overseas trips is based on how actively you participate in the domestic visits. The visiting former Members become quasi-ambassadors on behalf of the United States and really get to engage with these foreign students.

This year we piloted a new concept within the Congress to Campus program. Our pair of former Members was joined by two former German Bundes-

tag Members, who were also from opposing parties, for a weeklong Congress to Campus visit to seven different college campuses. While continuing to promote the role of public service, the former legislators also spoke of the strong bilateral and multilateral relationship between the United States and Germany, and Europe. The program was well received, and we hope to replicate the program and possibly expand it to include other international former legislators.

This fall, because of a grant award we received from iCohere, we will be trying a new concept and will be hosting a virtual Congress to Campus seminar program. This seminar will take place over 3 days and will reach hundreds of community college students throughout the country. In two of the three sessions, the former Members will focus on a substantive topic, and the third session will incorporate those topics with the upcoming midterm elections and the impact of the results.

We also continue our relationship with the People to People programs, an organization that provides hands-on learning opportunities for elementary school, middle school, and high school students visiting Washington, D.C. On each visit, former Members meet and speak with students about the importance of public service, their personal experiences in Congress, and the value of character and leadership.

In the spring of 2014, two speaking engagements were held in "Congressional Panel" format. The events take place on Capitol Hill, and not only feature a former Member speaker, but also several Hill staffers and interns. This gives students the opportunity to learn what it is really like to work in the U.S. Congress.

People to People visits are oftentimes in the middle of the business day, and we are grateful to those former Members who take time out of their schedules to connect with students touring our Nation's Capital. It is greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Finally, I would like to take a moment to thank former Member Matt McHugh, who has retired as cochair of the Congress to Campus program this year. Matt, who held that position for over 7 years and was also the association's president, provided thoughtful and considerable leadership to this program. His insight and guidance to the staff can be directly associated with the success of the program. I want to say again how grateful I am personally and on behalf of all of our membership for his dedication and support of our principal and longest-standing program. I have big shoes to step into by replacing Matt as the cochair of the Congress to Campus program, but I know that, along with Jack, I will continue Matt's good work and hope to help the program grow.

We are grateful to Matt, Jack, and all former Members who have participated over the years to help make the Congress to Campus program such a

success in its 37 years. I strongly encourage all of my friends and colleagues to participate in the program, either by making a visit to a school or by recommending a school to host the program. It is easy. My alma mater, the University of Portland, has had a program. My other alma mater, Boston University, is hosting a program this year. So all you have got to do is pick up the phone and contact them. It will work, believe me.

As you know, a democracy can prosper only if its citizens are both informed and engaged, and as former legislators, we have a particular opportunity and responsibility to encourage such involvement. This program gives us the opportunity to do so, particularly with our young people.

Thank you.

Ms. MORELLA. Thank you, Larry. As a matter of fact, we have the same alma mater, Boston University. We are doing a Congress to Campus program very soon. We appreciate the great work that you and Jack do on behalf of this very important undertaking.

And let me associate myself with your remarks about Matt McHugh. He has been an invaluable and a much-appreciated leader of this organization, whether during his time as president or, more recently, as cochair of this program. Matt, this entire organization thanks you for your sage counsel and outstanding governance for so many years. Let's hear it for Matt.

As you may recall from our last report to Congress, the association has put some energy and focus into the question of bipartisanship and civility in our political dialogue. We are furthering this important work via the Common Ground Project. The purpose of the Common Ground Project is to involve citizens in a dialogue about the issues of the day, have a vigorous debate that is both partisan and productive, and benefit from the experience of respecting a differing point of view. Some of our existing undertakings already fit in very nicely with this objective, for example, the Congress to Campus program that we just had Larry LaRocco report on.

And to give you more background about the Common Ground Project, I invite my colleague from Tennessee, former Member Bob Clement, to share a report.

Bob.

We interrupt this about-to-be report for the Chair.

Ms. KENNELLY. And we are really very honored to be able to welcome the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. BOEHNER.

Mr. BOEHNER. Good morning.

Good morning, and let me just say welcome back to all of you. It has been a long year since you were here last, but over the course of the year I think you all know we lost former Speaker Tom Foley. We lost our good friend Bill Young. And over the course of the last 6 months or so we have had a number of retirements, from HENRY WAXMAN

and GEORGE MILLER, to DAVE CAMP and DOC HASTINGS, BUCK MCKEON, and my good friend TOM LATHAM.

And so the institution, the institution is actually doing pretty well. I know from the outside people don't quite see that, but I think a lot of you know I am committed to an open process on the floor, amendments from both sides of the aisle. We have had a much more open process, and I think the result of that is we are beginning to see more bipartisan legislation.

Last week we came to an agreement with the House and the Senate in a bipartisan, bicameral way on a job training and retraining bill to consolidate programs and make it easier for people to get the kind of training they need for the jobs that are out there today.

And then when it comes to the appropriations process, we have been trying to restart this process over the last 3 or 4 years. Today on the floor I think we have got our seventh appropriations bill of the year. Of course, you know, our challenge is always across the Capitol, because they have done exactly none, no appropriation bills. But I do think it is important for us to get this appropriation process up and running in the way it should. It hasn't happened for the last 6 or 7 years, and I think we here in the Congress lose our ability to really direct spending as a result of that.

But by and large, I feel pretty good about where we are. You know, it is an election year, so you all have a pretty good idea of what that means in terms of what happens around here. My big job is making sure we avoid all the potholes between now and election day, and there are some out there.

But anyway, my job this morning is to just say hi to all of you, and welcome you back, and hope that you all have a nice visit here in your old home, the U.S. House.

Thanks.

Ms. KENNELLY. Thank you, Speaker BOEHNER.

The program will continue.

Mr. CLEMENT. Well, thank you, Connie.

My report is about the Common Ground Project. One of the many joys of being active with this wonderful association is that it brings together Republicans and Democrats for our many programs, such as during our annual meeting and charitable golf tournament and for panel discussions, as well as other presentations. Everything we do is bipartisan. Our board is divided evenly between Republicans and Democrats, and our leadership rotates between the parties.

As we all know, currently, our Congress—and indeed our country—is going through a period of great polarization and partisanship. While we certainly don't leave our political beliefs at the door when participating in association activities, we pride ourselves in creating an environment where an across-the-aisle dialogue not only is possible, but also the norm. We have

institutionalized this approach in a program that we call the Common Ground Project.

The purpose of Common Ground is to create venues and events where our bipartisan approach can involve the public in a dialogue on the issues of the day. Our long-standing programs, most importantly the Congress to Campus program, already fit neatly into the vision of the Common Ground Project. Other undertakings were created specifically by us to further this project.

For example, we are extremely proud of our partnership with the National Archives, which has brought dozens of former Members from both sides of the aisle together with the public for panel discussions and a productive, as well as a respectful, political dialogue.

Our most recent panels include a look at the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act and their impact 50 years after passage. Another discussion focused on women in politics and political leadership, which included Leader PELOSI. Even though she is not a former Member, we let her participate.

Just last month, we brought together former Members John Tanner, Chris Shays, and Speaker Denny Hastert, with Washington Post journalist Bob Woodward and former Clinton press secretary Mike McCurry for a conversation about the role Congress plays in our foreign policy and international crises.

We also try to involve current Members in our Common Ground Project. One thing you will hear quite often from former Members is that we were able to spend more time with our colleagues from either side of the aisle and had more of an opportunity to get to know each other on a personal basis. For a number of reasons, current Members no longer have that time and the luxury of building personal relationships. It is awfully hard to negotiate with someone and to trust someone when you don't have a foundation that is rooted in knowing one another.

One small way of bringing current Members together was accomplished again in partnership with the National Archives. We invited freshman Members from both parties to bring their families to the National Archives for an open house around Christmastime. While the Members and their spouses had a chance to view some of the documents and treasures at the Archives, their kids were able to explore the great learning center the Archives created for research and treasure hunting. The Members then learned from Archives staff about congressional papers and the responsibility Members have making their personal papers part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There are quite a number of other activities that contribute to our Common Ground Project, and the list is too long to include. I know and you know that a lot of us attack the issues rather than our fellow colleagues, whether they be Democrat or Republican. We knew how to compromise. We knew

how to work together to get things done, and I think the time has come when we need to identify all the problems associated with this Congress, how we can help them, how we can support them, and how we can show them where we have gotten off track.

This is something Common Ground can do because the fact is that Common Ground is an opportunity for us to solve a lot of problems that have not been solved, and it is time for us and for this Congress and future Congresses to start solving problems, and there is nothing wrong with the word "compromise."

I know my Aunt Anna Belle Clement O'Brien was in the State senate, and she used the expression—and you all sent me to the U.K. recently, and they don't call it political science. They call it politics. They don't call it political science. When you ask a student what they major in, they say: Oh, I major in politics.

Well, I picked up on that because my Aunt Anna Belle in Tennessee would always end her speeches:

Politics builds roads. Politics builds schools. Politics builds mental hospitals. Politics is compromise.

Maybe we can all work together on Common Ground Project and make it happen again because this is too great of a country for us to be wandering.

Thank you.

Ms. MORELLA. Thank you very much, Bob.

I am glad you listened to your aunt. We appreciate also the work you have done on this very important project and also the fact that you are on our board of directors, and that is very helpful.

A great example of how productive and powerful bipartisan can be is our annual congressional golf tournament. It is chaired by our immediate past president, Dennis Hertel of Michigan, and fellow board member, Ken Kramer of Colorado. I would now yield the floor to Ken Kramer to give us a brief report about the charitable golf tournament.

Ken.

Mr. KRAMER. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. I note the adjective "brief," and I will try to comply.

Seven years ago, we took a 35-year tradition, our annual golf tournament which pits Republicans against Democrats, and we gave it a new and bigger mission. We converted it into a charitable golf tournament to aid severely wounded vets that are returning from Iraq and Afghanistan. Our beneficiaries are Warfighter Sports, which is a program of Disabled Sports USA, and Tee it up for the Troops, which use golf and other sports to help our wounded veterans readjust to life after sustaining very severe injuries. They involve the entire family in the sport. They provide equipment. They provide training.

Our seventh charitable event will be held in 2 weeks, July 28th, at Army Navy Country Club in Arlington. All together, these tournaments are closing in on raising almost a half a mil-

lion dollars for these outstanding programs, and I might add that, since this statement was written, recent receipts would indicate that we have now hit that half million dollar mark.

During each of our past tournaments, we have had several dozen current and former Members from both sides of our aisle come together to support these troops, and they have met in the process with dozens of these warriors, many of whom play with us in our foursomes, and I might add some of our double amputees are much better than our Members. It is an incredibly humbling, rewarding—and I mean humbling—rewarding and memorable experience to spend the day in the presence of these outstanding men and women.

I want to thank everyone at the association, particularly Sharon Witiw, as well as Dennis Hertel, our tournament's cochair, for all that they have done to make our tournament such a success, and equally important, I am happy to report that we again have secured the leadership of our two outstanding current cochairs from last year, Congressman MIKE MCINTYRE of North Carolina and Congressman JIMMY DUNCAN of Tennessee.

Their leadership has really energized our event and contributed big time to its success. I also want to thank our many sponsors for their generous contributions, and many of these sponsors have come back year after year to support this worthy cause.

It is an honor to help such an incredibly deserving group, and again, our tournament is on July 28th. For those of you who have not signed up, we hope that you will do so.

We now call this tournament The Members, by the way, but unlike The Masters, you don't need to play at that pro level to have an enjoyable day. All you have to do is show up and help raise some much-needed funds, and you don't have to worry about your skill set to be able to participate. It is 100 percent about helping these warriors. Your handicap is not really that important. Your individual score is not kept. We play a scramble format, and this event can only be successful if you out there will give it your time and attention.

If you only golf once a year, this is the day to do it. Please let us know if you can either help or you know any people that we can recruit as sponsors, and thank you for your time and attention, and I hope I met the instruction of brief.

Ms. MORELLA. Congratulations to you, Ken, on the success of the program. It is patriotic, it is humanitarian, it is very moving. We are very honored that the association can play a small role in the rehabilitation of these amazing young men and women.

In addition to the domestic programs that we have described so far, our association also has a very active and far-reaching international focus. We conduct programs focused on Europe and Asia. We bring current Members of

Congress together with their peers in legislatures that are overseas. We work with our Department of State to talk about representative democracy with audiences overseas, and we partner with former parliamentarians from other countries for democracy-strengthening missions.

Some of these programs involve former Members as active participants. Others focus on current Members who benefit from the input and contributions of former Members in Congress' international outreach.

I want to yield right now the floor to a former president of our association, Dennis Hertel of Michigan, to report on these international projects that are predominantly former Member driven.

Dennis.

Mr. HERTEL. Well, thank you, Madam President.

I like the sound of that. Maybe we will see that soon in our future for our country.

You know, we have this great privilege of being able to come on the House floor and to bring groups on the House floor, and one of the first things that I tell the students that I am able to take here is what a great—one of the greatest changes I have seen take place in the last 30 years is the number of women in Congress and in the House and the Senate. It is just amazing.

My wife says we still have a long way to go because women are 51 percent of the population, but we have made tremendous strides, and it was a great honor to have former Speaker PELOSI here this morning, the first woman Speaker, and have her talk about women in the economy and what they are proposing, the changes that we are making.

In our association, you know, recently, we lost Lindy Boggs, who was our first woman president, and she was just such a wonderful mentor and example for all of us, and now, we have been privileged to have President Connie Morella of our association, who has achieved so much and expanded our reach in so many areas—in all areas, really, internationally with more contacts and more visits by our former Members, more exchanges, and more education because of that.

As far as being able to strengthen our association as far as raising funds, nobody has made the strides that Connie Morella has made for us, especially by bringing in the international community because of her experience as an Ambassador, and I have always said, as I saw it here in the legislature and then in Congress with my experience, women were able to accomplish more.

They have this network, but more than a network, they have this attitude of let's get it done, and I think they have been bipartisan leaders in the Congress, in the House, and in the Senate, and are an example for our entire Nation.

So it is my great privilege to thank, on behalf of the association, Connie Morella for all she has done.

Connie, would you please come up here for a minute?

We have a plaque, which can never capture all that she has done, but from the United States Association of Former Members of Congress, it says:

To the Honorable Connie Morella, in recognition and appreciation of her strong leadership as president of the United States Association of Former Members of Congress. Her tremendous enthusiasm and effectiveness will always be remembered by her grateful colleagues.

Washington, D.C., July 16, 2014.

Ms. MORELLA. Thank you very much. Thank you, Dennis. This is a great surprise. It reminds me of something that Will Shakespeare—and I think really it was his wife who wrote it—who said:

For these great blessings heaped upon me, I can nothing render but allegiant thanks.

Thank you very much.

Mr. HERTEL. I echo what Connie said about continuing now with a woman vice president becoming our president today, Barbara Kennelly.

Let me talk about the international programs briefly. I am going to try to move through it because I know the Members have heard this information before. I already got rid of two pages here.

They are more or less divided into two types of projects. One is composed of international projects that include former Members in democracy-strengthening missions, such as election monitoring. The other is composed of international projects, where our association serves as a bridge between current Members and their peers in legislative branches overseas.

During my time as president, I always felt it was this international work that really gave our association an opportunity to make a very important contribution that was unique. Because our Members, unlike the dropping in for a meeting today and going to another country, as current Members have to do, and getting back here for session—which is the biggest difference between our Congress and the other Parliaments, since our Congress has more power, the power of the budget, the power of the purse under the Constitution, and it is not from the top down.

Our Members are so independent. They are so busy on their schedules and never able to attend the international conferences as much as the former Members are, who are also able to hang around the country and do some actual democracy building and not just drop in on election day for monitoring, so that is what I have been most proud of what we have been able to accomplish, and I think that there is a much wider area for us to go in.

I know, Pete, I haven't been anyplace in the last 4 years, and I think a lot of Members here haven't, and we are looking forward to more opportunities for our Former Members Association because of that difference that we can make in so many ways.

We have internationalized the outreach of the Global Democracy Initiative and have worked in a wonderful partnership with our Canadian and European colleagues on that to strengthen democracy abroad. This has always been some of the most rewarding work that we have done as an association, and I think we can do more.

Frankly, we have had a problem of funding. The Canadians were able to get us some international funding to keep us going from their government, but we have to reach out to do more monitoring in foreign nations, and we have to convince international and national charities and foundations that we are the ones that can do it better than others.

When we put you guys on the ground, you will know the first day what the politics of the situation is. Other people, you know, can't be trained to have those kinds of instincts and knowledge that you have, so, you know, I know that our people can make a greater difference if we can have more opportunities.

We also have numerous groups of legislators from emerging democracies come to Washington for a better understanding of our representative government and our form of democracy. These conversations and meetings are always two-way streets.

I learn so much more, and I have to sometimes explain the elections of Ohio and Florida to our international visitors and contacts because all the questions aren't just in foreign countries.

Our voting percent in this country is only 50 percent, and 100 years ago, that percentage was 85 percent. If we look at our primary elections, which we just saw in Virginia as a prime example, we are seeing less than 20 percent of the people vote. When you divide that into two political parties, it is less than 12 percent of the people are electing a candidate in the way the gerrymandered districts are. That is only of registered voters. If you talk about the total population, we are down to about maybe 8 percent of the population of those districts electing people to Congress.

So we have a lot of reform to do in our country, and I think we can be the leaders in that, also in showing not only what we can do internationally, but nationally.

Our most recent group from the Middle East and North Africa was composed of young professionals from Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, and included young men and women working in the private sector or in their governments and coming to Washington for a monthlong fellowship that we facilitate with offices on Capitol Hill.

Larry LaRocco has been a great leader in this, and these are young people, for the most part, that can learn from our experience and programs. We promote a positive relationship between the United States and north Africa, which in light of the Arab Spring and

all the crises we see today—and tragedies—is more vital than ever.

Our association connects the fellows with former Members, who they meet with several times over the course of their stay. The former Members act as a kind of mentor to these young men and women through one-on-one meetings, roundtable discussions, and by attending program discussions and events.

I have been very impressed at how much time our former Members spend and how much personally they are able to make connections with these people, and these ongoing relationships that can last for years, and many of these people will be in areas of leadership in the future in their country.

The goal of this program is to seek a better understanding between cultures and establish an avenue of dialogue between nations. It is a unique opportunity to create a constructive political and cultural discourse between the United States and north Africa, and we are very proud of what the association has accomplished.

In addition to hosting visiting delegations, our association organizes former Member delegations to travel overseas, and we are hoping to increase that and engage overseas audiences—students, government officials, NGOs, and corporate representatives—in a dialogue about the many challenges that are global in nature and require across-border communications.

You already heard that our Congress to Campus program has a very active international component and that we've brought the program to numerous universities and countries, such as Turkey, the U.K., and Germany. Other overseas delegations—we call them ExDELS—have traveled to countries where dialogue is often difficult—we have to get a better term than ExDELS—but it is also an incredibly important one.

Of the major ones that we have been able to start a few years ago is with China, and we are privileged to have Mark Gold with us here on the House floor here today, who really set up this program for our association.

It has been one of the most extensive that we have because we have a group of former House Members go, but also an additional group of former Senators go, and again, it is always bipartisan. Lou Frey has been one of the leaders in this and was on our first trip.

Since our inaugural delegation, we have sent six additional delegations to China over the past three years. Just last month, five former Members—Jim Slattery, Tim Roemer, Steve Bartlett, Jon Christensen, and Don Bonker—made up our seventh China delegation.

This bipartisan delegation traveled to Beijing, Chengdu, and Shanghai. They met with an incredible array of people, including Chinese scholars, the American Chamber of Commerce, China's Foreign Ministry, students at Beijing University, the National People's Congress, and, of course, the U.S. Embassy.

The delegation arrived in China the day after our government announced pursuing an indictment against the Chinese military for hacking our computers, so you can imagine what the main topic of conversation was. For a while, it looked like the Chinese were going to cancel all our meetings, but thankfully, cooler heads prevailed, and the delegates had a very open and very productive exchange with the Chinese on a number of important topics, including energy policy, the South China Sea, North Korea, and trade relations.

In my mind, there is no better and no more powerful exchange than one that is face to face and builds a network of contacts. I think the China project is an excellent example of the great contribution our association can make.

We have now sent seven ExDELs to China over the past three years. We serve as an American voice overseas while in China, and we debrief both Congress and the State Department upon our return.

I should make sure to thank your partners for this project, who have worked with us to make all seven ExDELs possible. We really appreciate the great partnership we have with the China-United States Exchange Foundation and the China Association for International Friendly Contact.

It pains me when I see current Members of Congress get beaten up in the press for traveling overseas. There really is not a single issue that does not have global implications or could not benefit from the point of view of someone who has dealt with the same issue in their country.

One of the great liberating aspects of being a former Member is that we can travel and explore and have discussions without having to worry how the press may misconstrue our journeys in some cynical way, and in addition, I greatly enjoyed getting to know my fellow travelers from both sides of the aisle, so there is some real bipartisan camaraderie that comes from having this common experience.

I am very glad that our association can support Congress' international outreach in such a meaningful, productive, and bipartisan way.

Thank you.

Thank you, Connie. While I appreciate very much the opportunity to report on our international programs, I would first like to invite Connie Morella back to the dais please, and I'd also like to have Barbara Kennelly come down to the dais for a second. I think we're ok without a Presiding Officer for a quick moment. Connie Morella has done a tremendous job as our Association's President, and Barbara has been an excellent Vice President. Let's please give the two of them a round of applause. Thank you! Connie is now moving into the Immediate Past President position on our executive committee and Barbara will take over as President. I just wanted to take a moment to thank Connie for her tremendous leadership, which has elevated our organization to new heights and we have taken yet another leap forward thanks to Connie's energy and commitment. On behalf of our member-

ship, board of directors, and our staff, I would like to present to Connie this plaque as a small token of our appreciation. It reads:

"To the Honorable Connie Morella in recognition and appreciation of her strong leadership as President of the US Association of Former Members of Congress. Her tremendous enthusiasm and effectiveness will always be remembered by her grateful colleagues. Washington, DC July 16, 2014."

I'd like everyone to please join me in a well-deserved round of applause for Connie Morella.

Thank you! And now let me continue our report by telling you about our many international programs, which are more or less divided into two types of projects: one is composed of international projects that include former Members in democracy strengthening missions such as election monitoring; and the other is composed of international projects where our Association serves as a bridge between current Members and their peers in legislative branches overseas. During my time as President of this Association, I always felt that it was this international work that really gave our Association an opportunity to make an impactful and important contribution. As a matter of fact, we institutionalized this outreach in what is now the Global Democracy Initiative, and have worked in wonderful partnership with our Canadian and European colleagues to strengthen democracy abroad. This has always been some of the most rewarding work I've done with our Association, and I am thrilled that we continue to put so much effort into this aspect of our programming.

Via the former Members Association, I have met with numerous groups of legislators from emerging democracies who have come to Washington for a better understanding of our representative government and our form of democracy. These conversations and meetings are always two-way streets, and I learn as much—if not more—from our visitors as they do from me. In addition to elected officials, our Association has had an active project—in partnership with a great NGO called Legacy International—bringing young professionals from the Middle East and North Africa to the United States. Our most recent group was composed of young professionals from Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, and included young men and women working in the private sector or in their governments and coming to Washington for a month-long fellowship that we facilitate with offices on Capitol Hill.

Our program promotes a positive relationship between the United States and North Africa, which, in light of the Arab Spring is now more vital than ever. Our Association connects the Fellows with former Members, whom they meet with several times over the course of their stay. The former Members act as a kind of mentor to these young men and women through one-on-one meetings, roundtable discussions, and by attending program discussions and events.

The goal of this program is to seek a better understanding between cultures and establish an avenue of dialogue between nations. It is a unique opportunity to create a constructive political and cultural discourse between the United States and North Africa, and I am very proud that our Association can be a part in such a vital dialogue.

I had the opportunity to meet wonderful young women and men through this project.

They are inspirational and impressive, and I benefited greatly by having spent some time with them.

In addition to hosting visiting delegations, our Association organizes former Member delegations to travel overseas and engage overseas audiences—students, government officials, NGOs and corporate representatives—in a dialogue about the many challenges that are global in nature and require across-border communication. You already heard that our Congress to Campus Program has a very active international component, and that we've brought the program to numerous universities in countries such as Turkey and the UK. Other overseas delegations, we call them ExDELs, have travelled to countries where a dialogue is often difficult but nonetheless incredibly important.

I had the privilege to participate in our very first ExDEL to China a number of years ago. Some of my travel companies, for example Lou Frey, are here today, and they can attest to what an educational and impactful experience that China ExDEL was. Since our inaugural delegation, we have sent six additional delegations to China over the past three years. Just last month, five former Members—Jim Slattery, Tim Roemer, Steve Bartlett, Jon Christensen, and Don Bonker, made up our seventh China delegation. This bipartisan delegation traveled to Beijing, Chengdu, and Shanghai. They met with an incredible array of people, including Chinese scholars, the American Chamber of Commerce, China's Foreign Ministry, students at Beijing University, the National People's Congress, and, of course, the U.S. Embassy. The delegation arrived in China the day after our government announced pursuing an indictment against the Chinese military for hacking our computers, so you can imagine what the main topic of conversation was! For a while it looked like the Chinese were going to cancel all our meetings, but thankfully cooler heads prevailed and the delegates had a very open and very productive exchange with the Chinese on a number of important topics, including energy policy, the South China Sea, North Korea, and trade relations.

In my mind there is no better and no more powerful exchange than one that is face-to-face and builds a network of contacts. I think the China project is an excellent example of the great contribution our Association can make. We have now sent seven ExDELs to China over the past three years. We serve as an American voice overseas while in China, and we debrief both Congress and the State Department upon our return. And I should make sure to thank your partners for this project, who have worked with us to make all seven ExDELs possible. We really appreciate the great partnership we have with the China U.S. Exchange Foundation and the China Association for International Friendly Contact.

It pains me when I see current Members of Congress get beaten up in the press for traveling overseas. There really is not a single issue that does not have global implications or could not benefit from the point of view of someone who has dealt with the same issue in their country. One of the great liberating aspects of being a former Member is that we can travel and explore and have discussions without having to worry how the press may misconstrue our journeys in some cynical way. And in addition, I greatly enjoyed getting to

know my fellow travelers from both sides of the aisle, so there is some real bipartisan camaraderie that comes from having this common experience. I am very glad that our Association can support Congress' international outreach in such a meaningful, productive and bipartisan way. Thank you.

Ms. MORELLA. Thanks, Dennis.

I particularly liked the tribute you gave me. Thank you very much. Thanks for your leadership and your active involvement in the international programs. I am very acutely aware of the power of personal interaction and people making an effort to bridge the cultural divide. The examples that you mentioned, the China ExDEls and the north African Legislative Fellows Program, certainly are important contributions we can make.

Actually, not all of our programs focus exclusively on former Members. As was mentioned earlier, we have a number of projects that benefit from former Member leadership that involve primarily current Members and their peers overseas. We call these programs Congressional Study Groups. Our focus is on Germany, Turkey, Japan, Europe as a whole.

To give you more background about the Congressional Study Groups, which are working so satisfactorily, I want to invite former Member Russ Carnahan of Missouri to the dais.

Russ.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Thank you, Connie, and thank you for your leadership of the association. I also want to thank the staff of the Former Members that really back up and make these programs work for all those who participate.

Just on a personal note, I want to recognize and acknowledge the passing of our friend and former Member, Ike Skelton of Missouri this past year.

It is really a great pleasure to work on, to report on the four Congressional Study Groups for Germany, Japan, Turkey, and Europe, the flagship international programs for the Former Members of Congress over three decades.

The Study Groups are independent, bipartisan legislative exchanges for current Members and their senior staff and serve as educational forums and invaluable tools for international dialogue with the goal of creating better understanding.

We have great leadership from both Houses that are bipartisan. The Study Group model focuses on high-level dialogue on pressing issues surrounding security, energy, trade issues that affect our key bilateral and multilateral relationships with our partners abroad.

Highlights from the past year include our inaugural Member delegation to Japan in February, and also here in Washington hosting the Study Groups. They welcomed several groups of legislators and executive branch members throughout the year from Germany, Japan, Turkey, and the EU Parliament.

Looking ahead to the fall, we want to continue our longstanding Congress-

Bundestag Seminar by welcoming a group of Bundestag members to Washington and Pennsylvania in September.

The work of the Congressional Study Groups is complemented by our Diplomatic Advisory Council. Initially focused on European nations, the Diplomatic Advisory Council is now comprised of three dozen ambassadors from six continents who advise and participate in our programming.

Finally, I would like to thank the institutions and foundations and companies which support our mission. We would like to give particular thanks to Admiral Dennis Blair and Ms. Junko Chano of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA, Mr. Friedrich Merz and Ms. Eveline Metzen of Atlantik-Brücke, Ms. Karen Donfried and Ms. Maia Comeau of the German Marshall Fund, and Ms. Paige Cottingham-Streater and Ms. Margaret Mihori of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission for their support as our Study Group Institutional Funders.

And finally, a shout-out to the international business community here in Washington, and the list of those supporters is much too long to mention here in my formal remarks. Those will be submitted for the RECORD here today, but it is because of their financial support, our activities not only helped to build vital bilateral relationships between legislators, but also bipartisan relationships with our own Congress.

This mutual understanding and shared experiences among legislators are critical to solving pressing problems both here and abroad. As former Members, we are proud to bring the important services provided by the Congressional Study Groups to our colleagues still in office and are proud to play an active role in their continued international outreach.

Thank you.

It gives me great pleasure to report on the work of The Congressional Study Groups on Germany, Japan, Turkey and Europe, the flagship international programs of FMC for over three decades. The Study Groups are independent, bipartisan legislative exchanges for current Members of Congress and their senior staff and serve as educational forums and invaluable tools for international dialogue with the goal of creating better understanding and cooperation between the United States and its most important strategic and economic partners.

Each Study Group is led by a bipartisan, bicameral pair of Members of Congress. I would like to acknowledge the service of all of our co-chairs for their hard work and dedication to these critical programs. The Congressional Study Group on Germany, celebrating its 31st anniversary of bringing Members of the U.S. Congress together with their counterparts in the German Bundestag, has been led over the past year by Senator JEFF SESSIONS, Senator JEANNE SHAHEEN, Representative CHARLIE DENT, and Representative TIM RYAN. Our Japan Study Group celebrates its 21st anniversary this year led by Senator MAZIE HIRONO, Senator LISA MURKOWSKI, Representative SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO, Representative

DIANA DEGETTE, Representative BILLY LONG, and Representative JIM MCDERMOTT.

Representative GERRY CONNOLLY and Representative ED WHITFIELD continue to lead The Study Group on Turkey. And Senator CHRIS MURPHY, Representative JEFF FORTENBERRY, and Representative PETER WELCH chair our Study Group on Europe, our newest and fastest growing Study Group. Finally, The Study Groups would also like to extend special acknowledgement to its Honorary Co-Chairs, former Speaker Dennis Hastert and Secretary Norman Y. Mineta, who remain active in our programming.

The Study Group model focuses on high-level dialogue on pressing issues surrounding security, energy, and trade issues that affect our key bilateral and multilateral relationships with our partners abroad. Instead of lengthy speeches, an informal atmosphere has proved to better promote relationship building and understanding among international legislators. Over the past year, topics of conversation have included TTIP and TPP trade negotiations, natural gas exports, and security concerns in the East China Sea and Eastern Europe among others. The cornerstone of our programming is periodic roundtable discussions on Capitol Hill for Members of Congress and visiting foreign and U.S. officials and dignitaries. In addition, The Congressional Study Groups on Germany and Japan offer travel opportunities for Members of Congress in the form of Annual Seminars both at home and abroad, and all four Study Groups conduct bipartisan study tours abroad for senior congressional staff.

Highlights from the past year included our inaugural Member delegation to Japan in February, which included in-depth meetings with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, U.S. Ambassador Caroline Kennedy, and the Ministers of Agriculture, Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Economy, Trade, and Industry. Here in Washington, The Study Groups welcomed several groups of legislators and executive branch members throughout the year from Germany, Japan, Turkey, and the EU Parliament. Looking ahead to the fall, we look forward to continuing our longstanding Congress-Bundestag Seminar by welcoming a group of Bundestag Members to Washington and Pennsylvania in September.

The work of The Congressional Study Groups is complemented by our Diplomatic Advisory Council. Initially focused on European nations, the Diplomatic Advisory Council is now comprised of three dozen ambassadors from six continents who advise and participate in our programming. Their interest and commitment to multilateral dialogue is a valued addition to The Congressional Study Groups and provides a valuable outreach beyond our four core Study Groups.

Finally, I would like to thank the institutions, foundations, and companies which support our mission. We would like to give particular thanks to Admiral Dennis Blair and Ms. Junko Chano of Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA, Mr. Friedrich Merz and Ms. Eveline Metzen of Atlantik-Brücke, Ms. Karen Donfried and Ms. Maia Comeau of the German Marshall Fund, and Ms. Paige Cottingham-Streater and Ms. Margaret Mihori of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission for their support as our Study Group Institutional Funders.

The Congressional Study Groups are also grateful for the support of the international

business community here in Washington, D.C., represented by each Study Group's Business Advisory Council. Companies of the 2014 Council include Allianz; Airbus Americas; Honda; B. Braun Medical; Central Japan Railway Company; Cheniere Energy; Daimler; Deutsche Telekom; DHL Deutsche Post; Eli Lilly and Company; Fresenius; Hitachi; Lufthansa German Airlines; Marubeni America Corporation; Mitsubishi International Corporation; Mitsui; Representative of German Industry and Trade; Sojitz; Toyota Motor North America; United Parcel Service; and Volkswagen of America.

Because of your financial support, our activities not only help to build vital bilateral relationships between legislatures, but also build bipartisan relationships within our own Congress. Mutual understanding and shared experiences among legislators are crucial to solving pressing problems, whether at home or abroad. As former Members of Congress, we are proud to bring the important services provided by The Congressional Study Groups to our colleagues still in office and are proud to play an active role in our continued international outreach. Thank you.

Ms. MORELLA. Thank you, Russ. And I know you abbreviated some of your comments, which will be in the RECORD. Our Association certainly has a very active and impressive international portfolio, and we appreciate your leadership in these endeavors.

And while our focus is on international relations, let me welcome our special guests from other former legislators associations.

We have a wonderful and very productive partnership with our Canadian colleagues, and we are thrilled to welcome from Ottawa former parliamentarians Andy Mitchell and Gerry Weiner. And for having traveled the furthest goes to former parliamentarian Hamish Hancock, who represents the New Zealand Association.

Gentlemen, thank you for joining us today. We are honored by your presence.

In addition to the programs that you have heard about so far, we are also tasked with highlighting the achievements of former Members and providing former Members with opportunities to stay connected with their former colleagues after leaving Capitol Hill. One of our premier events which achieves both these goals is our Annual Statesmanship Award Dinner.

In April of this year, we hosted our 17th dinner, and like the preceding 16, it was chaired by our good friend Lou Frey of Florida. Imagine 17 dinners he has chaired. Lou was supported by a number of cochairmen, including me, former Members, Dennis Hertel, Martin Frost, and our Association's CEO, Pete Weichlein.

I would now like to invite Lou Frey to report on the highly successful 17th Statesmanship Awards Dinner.

Lou.

Mr. FREY. Thank you, Madam President.

Thank you very much.

I don't know who got this idea and where those 17 years go, but I guess we

are going right ahead with the 18th. The dinner is our biggest fundraising event, and it reaches out to a whole number of people at all different levels, and it also shows what can be done when you can work together and work and achieve a goal.

We have brought, I think, with the dinner, focus on what this group is. There is frankly more intelligence in this group than anywhere you want to put it together. It is an incredible bunch of people that we have here who have given back to this country and continue to give back. And as I look around and see the different friends who worked on it and made a difference, all I can say is thank you. It was never a one-person deal. It was always a deal, a partnership deal.

The partnership has grown a lot bigger for us, and this dinner itself is becoming not easier, it is just bigger. As a matter of fact, Madam President, this was the most productive dinner that we have had. I think we raised, Pete, over—what?—\$500,000, give or take a penny here and there, but never lost its focus.

In a great country, we have a problem because nobody knows what we have. We have a country where everybody knows basketball terms and so forth and that and knows how to play the game, but we have a question of people understanding. For instance, in my home State of Florida, your home State of Florida, we know that 40 percent of the people can't name the three branches of government and 42 percent can't explain separation of powers, and 73 percent of our fourth graders—our fourth graders—can't pick the Constitution out as our leading legal document.

This dinner and the people that work on this dinner have a desire to make a change, and we can make a change. We are making a change. We are making a big change. It is sort of fun to be along for the ride, for watching what has happened in that. Look where we were; turn the clock back. It was a total different deal.

It was a social organization when it started. It wasn't going anywhere, bouncing along; and thanks to the leadership we have had presently and in the past, it is a different organization. It is one that I am certainly proud of, and it is nice to look out here and know there are going to be a lot of cochairmen. When I call on the phone and say: Hey, Larry, you know, here we go. There is a dinner on March 25, put that on your calendar, because you are going to get a call. You are going to get a call from me and from the other people, and, Madam President to be, I am sure that you will be right there continuing to help us with what we are doing.

So thanks for everything you have done. Five hundred tickets sold, more than the 16 preceding dinners, tremendous honorees that we have had.

Gentleman, former—well, a Member of Congress, but also the Corporate

Statesmanship Award of former Secretary Gutierrez. And we also have, who came up the hard way literally, in terms of what he was doing as a kid, became our third honoree with Operation Homefront, represented by the CEO, Jim Knotts.

And we had a return this year by Gary Sinise, who came back. He had been given the honor. He came back and spent an hour working with the former Members. You know, you give people an hour, they don't come back ever in this thing, but he came back and did it and that.

So we are really proud of what we have of the dinner. We are proud of all the help that went into it. We look forward to a more successful dinner this time and with the people here who will all get involved in it. Thanks so much. It was a privilege to be involved with you all. I appreciate it.

Ms. MORELLA. Keep it going, Lou. You are doing a great job.

You know, all of the programs that we have described of course require both leadership and staff to implement. Our association is blessed to have top people in both categories.

I want to take this opportunity to thank our board of directors—these are 30 former Members divided equally between parties—thank them for their advice and counsel. It is really appreciated.

I also want to thank the many partners and supporters we have that have made our programs possible. We are truly lucky to have assembled a group of corporations and foundations that believe in our work and make our success possible, and we very much value their partnership.

I would also be remiss if I didn't thank the other members of our association's executive committee: our vice president, Barbara Kennelly; our treasurer, Jim Walsh; secretary, Bill Delahunt; our past president, Dennis Hertel. They have all made this association a stronger and better organization than it had ever been before, and we want to thank them for their time and their energy. Let's hear it for all of them.

And to administer these programs takes a staff of dedicated and enthusiastic professionals. Actually, I used to say to my staff: My rod and my staff, they comfort me and prepare the papers for me in the presence of my constituents. And so again, our staff has done the same for us.

Sean Pavlik is our newest staff member. He joined us as a legislative fellow focused on our Japan program, and he has done such a terrific job. We had to hire him full-time. He even speaks Japanese.

Rachel Haas joined our association as office manager a little over a year ago, and she has by now become indispensable for a great number of reasons. Many of you met her this morning. We need to think of a better job title for her because the current one does not describe at all the many different levels that she contributes.

Andrew Shoenig, who is our international programs manager. He makes all the international programs that you have heard about possible. He truly does. He started as an intern and has now been with us full-time for over 2 years. We are really very fortunate to have him.

Sharon Witiw, she is our member services manager. You probably have gotten emails from her. She takes exceptionally good care of our 600 association members and all their various requests, needs, and inquiries. Also, without her, our most important domestic program, the Congress to Campus Program, would not be in as good a shape as it is.

Sabine Schleidt is our international programs director and oversees all the current Member programs which are so impressive and important. In the 3 years that she has been with us, she has transformed all the Study Groups into substantive and incredibly productive exchanges that now involve more current Members than ever, including a Diplomatic Advisory Council, which now has about 30 ambassadors from the region that belong.

Pete Weichlein, he is our CEO, and he has been with the organization for 15 years. Pete, I call him the renaissance man because he does so many things and does them all so well: managing, extending our services to other programs, finding synergy in places we never even thought existed. He is there every step of the way, and we very much value his leadership.

And so I would like to have you give a round of applause. It is amazing, so few people can do so much. You heard about the programs, just think, these are the people who help it happen.

In addition to our wonderful staff, we benefit greatly from volunteers who lend their talents and their expertise pro bono. None deserve more appreciation than Dava Guerin. She has taken on the role of our communications director. She tells our story and connects us with the media.

Thank you, Dava. We really appreciate all that you do also. And I hope you are watching this program, although we will see the minutes.

Every year at our annual meeting, we ask the membership to elect new officers and board members. I therefore now will read to you the names of the candidates for board members and officers. They are all running unopposed. I have never run in an election unopposed. They are all running unopposed, and I therefore ask for a simple "yea" or "nay" as I present to you the list of candidates as a slate.

For the association's board of directors the candidates are:

Mary Bono of California
Vic Fazio of California
Martin Frost of Texas
Bart Gordon of Tennessee
Jim Kolbe of Arizona
Steve LaTourette of Ohio
David Scaggs of Colorado
Cliff Stearns of Florida

Jim Walsh of New York
Albert Wynn of Maryland.

All in favor of electing these ten former Members to our board of directors, please say, "yea." I hear it unanimously. All opposed? Hearing no objection, the slate has been elected by the membership.

Next, we will elect our executive committee. The candidates for our executive committee are: Barbara Kennelly of Connecticut for president, Jim Walsh of New York for vice president, Martin Frost of Texas for treasurer, Mary Bono of California for secretary.

All in favor of electing these four former Members to our Executive Committee, please say, "yea." I hear it. All opposed? Hearing no opposition, the slate has been elected by the membership. I shall join the executive board in my capacity as immediate past president. And let's have a round of applause for all those newly elected members of our board and our officers.

Well, now it is my sad duty to inform the Congress of those former and current Members who have passed away since our last report. I ask all of you, including any visitors, to rise as I read the names, and at the end of the list we will pay our respects to their memory with a moment of silence.

We honor these men and women for their service to our country, and they are:

Howard Baker, Jr. of Tennessee
Ben Garrido Blaz of Guam
Lindy Boggs of Louisiana
Harry F. Byrd, Jr. of Virginia
Howard Callaway of Georgia
William Coyne of Pennsylvania
Butler Carson Derrick, Jr. of South Carolina
Alan Dixon of Illinois
Thomas Foley of Washington
John Gilligan of Ohio
Rod Grams of Minnesota
Kenneth James Gray of Illinois
William Gray of Pennsylvania
William Hathaway of Maine
Jack Hightower of Texas
Donald Irwin of Connecticut
Andy Jacobs, Jr. of Indiana
Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey
John McColister of Nebraska
Jim Oberstar of Minnesota
Major Owens of New York
Otis Pike of New York
Robert Roe of New Jersey
William Roy of Kansas
William Scranton of Pennsylvania
E. Clay Shaw of Florida
Ike Skelton of Missouri
David Michael Staton of West Virginia

Michael L. Strang of Colorado
Arlan Strangeland of Minnesota
Barbara Vucanovich of Nevada
George C. Wortley of New York
Charles Young of Florida.
Thank you.

That concludes the 44th report to Congress by the United States Association of Former Members of Congress.

We thank the Congress, the Speaker, and the minority leader for giving us the opportunity to return to this re-

vered Chamber and to report on our association's activities. We thank them also personally for their comments to us and encouragement. We look forward to another active and productive year.

Thank you.

Ms. KENNELLY. The meeting is adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 9:19 a.m.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

For all of us, some days are better than others, some tasks more difficult than others, but You have shown grace and favor to our country since its inception. Please guide our Nation's leaders to make wise decisions in the best interests of citizens everywhere.

For those who feel called by You to serve, let them say, "Here I am. Send me." Grant all of the Members of this House integrity of action so that they act not for their own honor and glory but, rather, for the welfare of all of their constituents.

Lord, we also pray for all former Members of Congress, many of whom are gathered here at the Capitol today. Continue to guide them along their way, revealing to them the truth and bringing them to the fullness of life. May their examples of heroic statesmanship be an inspiration to all.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

BORDER TRIP

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the immigration crisis taking place on the southern border of my home State of Texas demands our undivided attention as well as immediate action.

That is why, unlike the President, I will head to the Rio Grande Valley on Friday. This area covers over 320 river miles and 19 counties, equating to over 17,000 square miles. Knowing this, there is no way to fully grasp the scope and depth of the crisis through a simple briefing in Washington.

The President and HARRY REID just don't get it. Last night, HARRY REID declared, "The border is secure." That blew my mind. If he and the President spent any time at the border, they would see just how out of touch they are.

Mr. President, Americans, particularly Texans, have been waiting 5½ years for a secure border. It is time to secure our border. It is time to enforce our immigration laws.

ACCESS TO BIRTH CONTROL FOR WOMEN

(Mr. QUIGLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped we would have settled this debate decades ago. Yet here we are in 2014, and we are still arguing over access to birth control for women.

According to the five-man Supreme Court majority in the Hobby Lobby case, it wasn't enough for politicians to have a say in women's access to health care. Apparently, their employers should have a say, too. This decision is yet another example of the constitutional rights of individual Americans being trumped by the apparent rights of corporations. So a woman is entitled to her own religious beliefs as long as they don't get in the way of the religious beliefs of the corporation she works for.

The Court's ruling in Hobby Lobby allows for for-profit companies to interfere with the personal health decisions of their employees, opening the door for employers to discriminate against women who are simply seeking practical medical care.

Justice Ginsburg said it best in her scathing dissent: "The Court has ventured into a minefield." Now it is up to Congress to find a way out.

ISRAEL

(Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, it is with full and unwavering support that I stand beside our greatest friend and ally in the Middle East, the State of Israel.

We condemn the violent terrorist attacks that have been executed in the name of jihad, and the resolution we passed in the House reaffirms Israel's right to defend herself.

When 5 million innocent Israelis wake up every morning to the threat of deadly rocket attacks, they have the right to protect themselves.

When Hamas, a terrorist organization that has fired more than 600 rockets from Gaza in the last month alone, calls for the destruction of the State of Israel, the people have the right to respond.

This Congress will stand beside them as they do.

Our resolution reaffirms Israel's right to defend herself, and it calls on Hamas to immediately cease its deadly rocket attacks.

We must come together as a Congress and as a country to condemn the terrorist attacks against the people of Israel. Furthermore, we urge this administration, as it moves forward in its nuclear negotiations with Iran, to take a somber look at Iran's support of Hamas.

#BRING BACK OUR GIRLS

(Ms. WILSON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, 3 months ago, over 200 Nigerian schoolgirls were abducted and a hashtag went viral—#bringbackourgirls.

While talking about the girls may no longer be trendy, it is more important now than ever to bring them home. Every moment they are gone is a moment they are in danger.

Mr. Speaker, 3 months without our girls means that the time is now to keep pressure on the Nigerian Government. We must tweet with a fervent passion that extends beyond the glamour of a breaking news story. We cannot slow down. We cannot lose momentum. We cannot rest until our girls are home.

Every morning between 9 and 12, tweet "Bring Back Our Girls" with a

hashtag—#bringbackourgirls, #bringbackourgirls, and #joinrepwilson, #joinrepwilson. Tweet, tweet, tweet. Keep tweeting until we bring back our girls.

AMERICA WILL STAND WITH ISRAEL

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, the continued attacks by Hamas on our Middle East ally Israel causes innocent Israelis to live under the daily threat of rocket attacks from Hamas at any given moment.

Our closest ally in the region must defend itself against vicious attacks aimed at its civilians. Each rocket attack that Hamas launches to kill civilians in Israel is an act of war. The United States must not underestimate how serious these attacks are and how crucial it is that we continue to support Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I am shocked that the Obama administration intends to continue funding the Palestinian Authority. Their decision to form a new government with Hamas is appalling, and we must respond appropriately.

How can we possibly continue funding a foreign government that has embraced a terrorist group currently attacking one of our closest allies and that has refused to acknowledge its right to even exist?

Our message to the world must be clear: America will always stand with Israel, and America will always punish acts of terror.

#BRING BACK OUR GIRLS

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark over 3 months since Boko Haram kidnapped over 270 girls from a school in northeastern Nigeria.

Abducting innocent young girls and forcing children into marriage or slavery is unconscionable, and no child in any part of the world should live in such fear. These kidnappings are not just a concern for Nigerian students but an issue that impacts all nations that respect basic human rights, including a person's right to pursue an education.

I stood with my colleagues in Congress in support of a resolution, sponsored by my friend and colleague Congresswoman FREDERICA WILSON, condemning Boko Haram and their heinous acts. Boko Haram relies on the tactics of fear and intimidation to make their victims feel helpless, and will try to convince these girls that the world has forgotten them and that no one cares about them.

The United States and the international community must continue to send a loud message that we have not forgotten about these girls and that we

will continue to work with Nigeria and all of our allies in the region to bring back our girls.

OBAMA'S FAILED FOREIGN POLICY

(Mr. LAMBORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today deeply disturbed by the failed foreign policy of President Obama's—a policy of collapses, defeats, failures, and fiascoes. With every day of Obama's Presidency, the safety of Americans abroad deteriorates.

Desperate for anything that may seem like a foreign policy success, President Obama and Secretary Kerry are steaming full speed ahead toward another foreign policy calamity with Iran. Sunday is the deadline for nuclear negotiations with Iran. Let me remind you who we are dealing with. The rockets falling into Israel today were largely supplied by Iran. Hezbollah, Iran's proxy in Lebanon, is supporting Assad, Syria's genocidal dictator, and thousands of Iranian-supplied bombs have killed and maimed Americans in Iraq.

Mr. President, as you, yourself, have said, a bad deal is worse than no deal at all. A deal that allows Iran to continue enriching uranium and pursuing a military nuclear program while supporting terrorism around the world is a bad deal, and we in Congress will oppose it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LUCAS). The Chair would remind Members to direct their remarks to the Chair.

FIRST SHILOH HOUSING CORPORATION

(Mr. HIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the First Shiloh Housing Corporation for its efforts in transforming the Ellicott Town Center and its surrounding neighborhood.

Two decades ago, the 14-acre former public housing property was abandoned and was the center of an unsafe, high-crime area. Today, the Ellicott Town Center is an almost fully occupied, mixed-use development with a diverse community of residents in patio homes, town houses, apartments, and a senior citizens center. This past Saturday, I was honored to attend the First Shiloh Housing Corporation's "celebration of ownership" to reflect on how far this neighborhood has come and to mark the beginning of its next chapter.

Mr. Speaker, the Ellicott Town Center is the result of public-private partnership, including Federal low-income housing tax credits, and it has stimulated new private sector development and economic opportunity. This is the type of work that the Federal Government should be involved in doing.

Congratulations to the First Shiloh Housing Corporation, its board of di-

rectors, and its church members on their success in taking back a neighborhood and rebuilding a community.

BORDER CRISIS REQUIRES IMMEDIATE AND DECISIVE ACTION

(Mr. ROTHFUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, the crisis on our southern border is one of the President's making.

His policies and failure to secure the border have encouraged tens of thousands of unaccompanied alien children to attempt to enter the United States. On the way, they are exposed to exploitation, violence, sex trafficking, health risks, and other dangers.

The situation on the border is a humanitarian crisis, and it requires our Chief Executive's immediate and decisive action. Rather than leading from behind, President Obama should convene a meeting with the leaders of Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras and demand their cooperation in finding a solution. He should work with our border State Governors and deploy the National Guard to provide security and humanitarian relief.

President Obama should work with Congress to actually solve the problem. That would include changing the law to allow for the prompt repatriation of those coming from Central America and providing the administrative and social service resources needed to reunite the children with their relatives in their native countries.

The President bears responsibility for the chaos on the border and in these children's lives. It is time for him to lead.

□ 1215

IN MEMORY OF OFFICER MELVIN SANTIAGO

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend, my district endured a tremendous tragedy. Early Sunday morning, Jersey City Police Officer Melvin Santiago was shot at close range and killed in the line of duty by a madman with a gun.

At the young age of 23, Officer Santiago had his whole life ahead of him. He recently graduated from the police academy and had performed his job with such dedication. Neighbors and family members said that he was an angel who was proud to say he was a Jersey City police officer.

To me, to the people of Jersey City, and the people of the 10th Congressional District, Officer Santiago was a hero.

Mr. Speaker, this is yet another reminder that we, as leaders of this country, must take action to address the growing gun violence.

Parents, children, and families are living in fear to walk to school, to shop at the corner store, or go to the movies. In the greatest country on Earth, fear of gun violence should not consume our daily lives.

I want to offer my condolences to Officer Santiago's family.

ENCOURAGING INTERNATIONAL ADOPTIONS

(Mr. MESSER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, there is a loving family in my congressional district who has a safe home for a little boy who needs a lot of love and care.

The Rieglers, who live in Muncie, adopted their son, Chiza, last August. This adorable little boy is stuck in the Congo for political reasons that have nothing to do with his specific situation or his health.

As a Nation, we should refuse to accept the continued separation of Congolese children from their adoptive American parents, especially children like Chiza with urgent medical needs.

All children, regardless of where or the circumstances into which they are born, deserve loving families. I will continue working to make that dream a reality for Chiza and the Rieglers and other families like them who simply want to love and care for their adoptive children who desperately need both.

THE MARKETPLACE FAIRNESS ACT

(Ms. CHU asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Marketplace Fairness Act.

States and cities have seen a dramatic decline of sales tax revenue due to the increase in online sales, where a sales tax that is already owed is not collected. This means that potholes go unfilled and streets go unpaved, and it is unfair to the brick-and-mortar stores that do collect it, but this can be changed.

When my home State of California changed the law to require the collection of this already owed online sales tax, it brought in \$260 million in its first year. The potential for future growth is even greater, with \$1 billion more that could be collected in California alone.

Last night, a bipartisan group of Senators introduced a bill that combines the Marketplace Fairness Act, which would require this collection, with a 10-year extension of the Internet Tax Freedom Act.

With this act, we can stop the closing of businesses on Main Street and have a fighting chance to keep the jobs they provide our communities.

We cannot wait to pass legislation like the Marketplace Fairness Act.

LIBERAL NATIONAL MEDIA HELPED CAUSE BORDER CRISIS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the crisis at the border is a result of the President's allowing half a million illegal immigrants to stay in the country, and the national liberal media also are responsible for creating the crisis.

The Media Research Center found that, from June 8 through July 1, 89 percent of news stories on ABC, NBC, and CBS failed to mention that President Obama's policies have encouraged the surge of illegal minors at the border.

Accuracy in Media editor, Roger Aronoff, pointed out that another story ignored by the media are the hundreds of thousands of adult illegal immigrants who have crossed the border since April.

He also said that the media push a pro-amnesty agenda and have dropped the term "illegal" from their vocabulary, but there is a huge difference between legal and illegal immigrants. The national media should give the American people all of the facts, not tell them what to think.

THE TRAGIC LOSS OF OFFICER MELVIN SANTIAGO

(Mr. SIREs asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the tragic loss of Melvin Santiago, a young police officer from Jersey City, New Jersey.

Melvin Santiago, at just 23 years old, made the ultimate sacrifice and gave his life to protect his community. Officer Santiago served as a role model for both his family and his community, working hard to set a positive example for his brothers and cousins.

He knew from an early age he wanted to become a police officer, to follow in the footsteps of his uncle, a retired detective of the Jersey City Police Department.

His death is a deep loss, not only to his mom, Cathy; dad, Melvin, Sr.; stepfather, Alex McBride; his brothers, Jordan and Alex, Jr.; but to the entire city of Jersey City.

We depend on our police officers such as Melvin and the men and women of the Jersey City Police Department to protect us and give us trust that there is order in the world. It is a sacrifice too often taken for granted.

I would like to express my condolences and gratitude to the family of Melvin Santiago and thank all the public safety personnel, police officers, fire, and EMS on the daily sacrifices that they make to protect us.

OBAMACARE IS A THREAT TO JOBS

(Mr. DAINES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, Montanans have long known that ObamaCare's taxes and mandates are a direct threat to thousands of jobs, and this fact is becoming all too clear for in-home care providers.

ObamaCare's burdensome employer mandate would force in-home care businesses to cut jobs or employee wages and, in turn, hurt the elderly, the disabled, and low-income Montanans who rely on them for critical services.

The Ensuring Medicaid and Medicare Access to Providers Act protects Montanans' access to care by exempting their health providers from ObamaCare's oppressive employer mandate, and it protects health care workers from losing their jobs or getting their hours or their pay cut.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5098 and help ensure that disabled and vulnerable Americans can continue to receive critical health services in the comfort of their own homes.

ATTACKS AGAINST ISRAEL

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with Israel in its fight to defend itself and its people against Hamas, a known terrorist organization.

The recent rocket attacks from Hamas have proven it is dedicated to the destruction of the State of Israel. We must stand by Israel during this time of conflict and continue to demand that Hamas stop firing rockets and accept the Egyptian proposal for a cease-fire.

We must stand by Israel during this time of conflict. I hope that the people of Israel and Palestine will soon find peace and security in their homes. Hamas has made it clear that they do not share this goal.

Until peace does come, it is vital that we continue to work toward strengthening our military partnership with Israel, as well as offer our support and solidarity in these trying times, and continue to push for a path of a two-state solution, so Israel citizens and Palestinian citizens may live in peace.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SEIGENTHALER

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, America lost a giant this week. John Seigenthaler, the longtime editor of the Nashville Tennessean, was buried on Monday, but his life transcended Nashville, Tennessee, and became literally a part of American history.

Born to humble beginnings in Nashville, Tennessee, he was first a star reporter, then a confidant of Bobby Ken-

nedy, then a defender of the Freedom Riders, then the crusading editor of a Pulitzer Prize-winning Southern newspaper, then founding editor of USA Today, and then the founder of the First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University.

John Seigenthaler had the Irish gift for friendship and words. He epitomized the best of journalism, and he was always on the right side of history because he helped everyone, including politicians, listen to the better angels of their nature.

Because of John Seigenthaler's leadership, Nashville is one of the most dynamic and welcoming cities in the world today.

Over 4,000 people from Nashville and around the country attended his visitation. The Catholic Church was packed for his funeral. It was broadcast on local television.

Mr. Speaker, a truly great American has died and will never be replaced.

HOW LONG? TOO LONG

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today as a mother and a parent. I could offer that I am a Congresswoman, but I think we need to embrace those mothers whose girls are still missing.

How long? Too long. How long? Too long.

Next Wednesday will be 100 days since they have been gone. I join to say #bringbackourgirls.

I also want Shekau, the leader of the Nigerian terrorist group, Boko Haram, to be brought to justice. I want you to know that they are attacking girls and women.

I want President Goodluck Jonathan to establish the victims fund that he says he has established, but to utilize it for the victims that already exist. He announced that he established a victims fund after we, women of Congress and myself, pleaded with him to establish it when we went to Nigeria with my colleagues, Congresswoman WILSON, Mr. STOCKMAN, and Ms. FRANKEL.

We must do as Malala has done. We must hug them and know them and love them.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we have to bring the girls back. Hauwa Muth, Hauwa Takai, Serah Samuel, these are the names. Bring the girls back.

BRING BACK OUR GIRLS

(Ms. HAHN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, sadly, 3 months ago this week, 300 girls were abducted in the middle of the night from their beds in a school in rural Nigeria. As time passes, we cannot allow ourselves to forget these girls. Kummari, Kwanta—these girls are our daughters, our granddaughters, our sisters—Rebecca, Esther, Aisha.

The militant terrorist group, Boko Haram, aims to end the education of girls in Nigeria through fear and intimidation. They have publicly stated their plans to sell these young girls into sex slavery for \$12 a girl—Ruth, Naomi, Rhoda.

As a mother and grandmother, I cannot imagine the pain the parents of these girls are experiencing, and we as a Nation are praying for the immediate and safe rescue of these young women to bring this awful nightmare to an end.

I support our President's effort in helping the Nigerian Government bring these girls home and return to school where they belong—Christie, Solomi, Tabitha.

As a Nation, we must continue to do everything in our power to bring back our girls.

BRING BACK OUR GIRLS

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, it has been three long painful months since nearly 300 schoolgirls were kidnapped from their classrooms in Borno State, Nigeria, by the terrorist group Boko Haram.

Since the kidnapping, these terrorists refer to these girls as slaves and threaten to sell them in the market.

Congresswomen WILSON, JACKSON LEE, and FRANKEL were brave and bold enough to visit Nigeria, and I thank them for continuing to beat the drum to bring our girls back.

While some of these girls have escaped, tragically, more than 200 are still missing, and Boko Haram continues to terrorize villages across northern Nigeria and surrounding countries.

Today, I stand here, as a mother and as a grandmother, to reaffirm our demand to bring our girls back and to make it clear that mass kidnapping and threat of human trafficking are human rights violations that cannot be ignored.

Every child has a right to live. Every child has a right to receive an education in a safe and protected environment.

Maifa Dame, Ruth Kollo, Esther Usman, Awa James are but a few of these girls being traumatized and terrorized by Boko Haram.

We call on the international community, especially African nations and the African Union, to work together to find these girls and bring our girls back.

□ 1230

3 MONTHS SINCE THE KIDNAPPING OF NIGERIAN GIRLS

(Ms. SEWELL of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to stand with my col-

leagues in sending a clear message that we will not tolerate the hateful terrorism and deplorable actions of Boko Haram. The denial of respect for human life with which this group operates is deplorable.

I am honored to stand with my dear friend and colleague from Florida, FREDERICA WILSON, and I admire her and honor her for her tenacious pursuit of justice for the 300 Nigerian girls that were captured by Boko Haram 3 months ago. We stand in solidarity with these girls, their families, and every other victim of this hateful group's wrath.

As the days turn into weeks, the weeks into months, and the months have now turned into 3 long months, the international outcry has faded. But make no mistake about it, these girls are still captive, and they are still lost, and they are still suffering.

Dr. King taught us that "injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." These girls are our daughters. We must continue to galvanize pressure to obtain freedom of the kidnapped girls and remain ever-vigilant. We must bring back our girls.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Mr. YODER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, the House Appropriations Committee has been busy doing the hard work the American people expect, working in a bipartisan way to pass the needed appropriations bills required to fund the various agencies and programs in our Federal Government.

We have focused on reducing and reforming spending, while prioritizing funding for important programs—for job training, cancer research, and veterans' programs—while holding the line on out-of-control government waste.

With the passage this week of the House Financial Services Appropriations bill, led by Chairman CRENSHAW, we will have passed seven of the 12 required appropriations bills across the House floor. We will continue our work to finish the job.

Mr. Speaker, as my House colleagues on both sides of the aisle do the hard work to control spending and reform government programs, sadly, the Senate has yet to take up one spending bill. As the September 30 deadline approaches, I thank my House colleagues, and hope springs eternal that the Senate someday may take up a spending bill under regular order.

BOKO HARAM

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, 3 months have passed since Boko Haram kid-

napped nearly 300 schoolgirls in northeastern Nigeria. Today, as the ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I join my colleagues to say that the girls have not been forgotten, and we remain committed to getting them home safely—#bringbackourgirls.

I want to commend, particularly, our colleague Ms. FREDERICA WILSON of Florida, who has led the charge in this regard, and we are united in not stopping until our girls are brought home.

This year, Boko Haram has killed more than 2,000 people in nearly 100 attacks. They have kidnapped more women. They have terrorized villages in northeastern Nigeria and have launched attacks on the capital of Abuja and Lagos, Nigeria's commercial center. Their leader has demanded that Boko Haram militants be released in exchange for the schoolgirls, and he has called for the murder of Christians. He must be brought to justice.

My prayers remain with the kidnapped girls and their families and all Nigerians who live under the shadow of Boko Haram. We must continue to push back against this group and work for the safe return of the kidnapped schoolgirls.

Bring back our girls.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TURKISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS

(Mr. SARBANES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark 40 years that Turkish troops have unlawfully occupied the Republic of Cyprus, an occupation that undermines stability in an already volatile eastern Mediterranean, weakens the NATO alliance, and defies the European Union's peace project.

For 40 years, Turkey has frustrated every meaningful attempt to advance a just solution in Cyprus. Instead, its program has been one of systematically dismantling the religious, cultural, and ethnic identity of the island. The sad irony of Turkey's forced division of Cyprus is that it separates two communities, Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot, that are, themselves, ready and willing to seek reunification.

This Congress, this administration, our Nation must insist that Turkey act in good faith to achieve what the people of Cyprus—all the people of Cyprus—so deeply desire: an end to this tragic occupation.

BOKO HARAM

(Mr. CRENSHAW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last month, I joined colleagues on a trip to Nigeria. The focus of our journey was the kidnapping of 270 innocent

young girls at the hands of the Boko Haram terrorists.

It has been 90 days since their taking from their school, their families, off to conditions unimaginable. So I once again rise and urge the Nigerian Government to do everything possible to negotiate the return of these beautiful children of humanity.

We have not forgotten. We will not forget. Bring the girls home.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 5016, and that I may include tabular materials on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YODER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 661 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5016.

Will the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) kindly take the chair.

□ 1237

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5016) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Mr. LUCAS (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, July 15, 2014, a request for a recorded vote on an amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) had been postponed, and the bill had been read through page 152, line 15.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy.

Mr. STIVERS. Chairman CRENSHAW, I rise today to address a proposed amendment I was going to offer related to the Securities and Exchange Commission's Municipalities Continuing Disclosure Cooperation Initiative, or the MCDC. This is a program that was announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission in March, which is related to the issuance of municipal securities.

Under the MCDC, the SEC is asking municipal bond issuers and underwriters to self-report potential technical inconsistencies associated with the financial information recording practices of State and local governments.

On its face, this seems to be reasonable. However, the States and localities that the SEC is trying to protect do not support this program and feel it is very punitive.

In fact, the Government Finance Officers Association, or GFOA, which represents the Nation's State and local government finance directors, supports my proposed amendment because the MCDC initiative is both costly and unreliable for government issuers, taxpayers, and underwriters. In addition, the proposal changed rules midstream, applying one standard when the regulators' reporting apparatus was not even operable.

I appreciate the chairman's time and his willingness to agree to work with me and the Financial Services Committee to find a resolution to this problem should the SEC not choose to curtail this program on their own. We want to make sure it is fair and equitable to our States and local municipalities.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman from Ohio for bringing this initiative to my attention.

As he said, the SEC recently announced that issuers and underwriters of municipal securities are required to self-report violations of the Federal securities laws relating to representations and bond offerings. I understand the gentleman's concern that this is a massive undertaking, and to identify all the series of bonds sold and to make sure that all disclosures are made accurately and timely is a huge undertaking.

So I look forward to working with you regarding your concerns and to find some solutions.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles for any executive fleet, or for an agency's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum—Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from New York and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, on May 24, 2011, President Obama issued a memorandum on Federal fleet performance that requires all new light-duty vehicles in the Federal fleet to be al-

ternate fuel vehicles—such as hybrid, electric, natural gas, or biofuel—by December 31, 2015.

My amendment echoes the Presidential memorandum by prohibiting funds in the Financial Services Appropriations Act from being used to lease or purchase new light-duty vehicles except in accord with the President's memorandum.

This amendment has been supported by the majority and minority on appropriations bills eight times over the past few years, and I hope it will receive similar support today.

Our transportation sector is, by far, the biggest reason we send \$600 billion per year to hostile nations to pay for oil at ever-increasing costs, but America doesn't need to be dependent on foreign sources of oil for transportation fuel. Alternative technologies exist today that, when implemented broadly, will allow any alternative fuel to be used in America's automotive fleet.

The Federal Government operates the largest fleet of light-duty vehicles in America. According to GSA, there are over 660,000 vehicles in the Federal fleet. By supporting a diverse array of vehicle technologies in our Federal fleet, we will encourage development of domestic energy resources, including biomass, natural gas, agricultural waste, hydrogen, renewable electricity, methanol, and ethanol.

When I was in Brazil a few years ago, I saw how they diversified their fuel by greatly expanding their use of ethanol. When people drove to a gas station, they saw what a gallon of gasoline would cost and what an equivalent amount of ethanol would cost and could decide which was better for them.

If they can do this in Brazil, then we can do it here. We can educate people on using alternative fuels and let consumers decide what is best for them.

And let me say, my amendment, co-sponsored by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), would demand and mandate that all cars produced in America be flex fuel cars. It would cost less than \$100 per car to do that. And we are foolish, in my opinion, not to do that as well.

But here in the Federal fleet, expanding the role that energy resources play in our transportation economy will help break the leverage over Americans held by foreign government-controlled oil companies and will increase our Nation's domestic security and protect consumers from price spikes and shortages in the world oil market.

So I would ask that my colleagues support the Engel amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1245

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I would like to enter into a colloquy with Mr. WENSTRUP from Ohio, and I yield to him.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The IRS has admitted to paying politics with our Tax Code, going as far as singling out certain groups for having “patriot” in their name. Unfortunately, much of the targeting that occurred happened in my district’s backyard, in the IRS field office in Cincinnati. Americans have the right to be outraged, and they deserve better.

I want to thank the chairman of the committee for ensuring that free speech rights are protected in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I wrote to you in April asking that we prohibit funding to implement proposed rules on 501(c)(4) organizations, and my constituents are appreciative that you acted. By prohibiting funding for certain IRS activities, this bill would prevent these IRS abuses from becoming law. Importantly, this bill is designed to make sure the government works for its citizens, not against them.

While the House continues its efforts to get to the bottom of the IRS political targeting, this is a meaningful action we can take now to make sure the behavior isn’t repeated. Every American has the right to participate and engage in civic debate and must be protected from partisan bureaucrats.

IRS targeting isn’t just an affront to the Constitution, but a threat to all Americans seeking to exercise their First Amendment rights. I thank the chairman and his committee again for their diligent work on this bill.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Well, I thank the gentleman for his kind words. I share his outrage over the Internal Revenue Service giving extra scrutiny to certain 501(c)(4) groups based on their political ideology.

This bill includes numerous, but necessary, provisions in response to their numerous inappropriate activities. These activities must not be tolerated, and voting for this bill will go a long way toward making Congress’ and the public’s displeasure felt.

So I thank the gentleman for bringing this forward, and I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARRETT

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) designate any nonbank financial company as “too big to fail”;

(2) designate any nonbank financial company as a “systemically important financial institution”; or

(3) make a determination that material financial distress at a nonbank financial company, or the nature, scope, size, scale, concentration, interconnectedness, or mix of the activities of such company, could pose a

threat to the financial stability of the United States.

Mr. GARRETT (during the reading). Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from New Jersey and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in an attempt to prevent government regulators from expanding the corrupt doctrine of “too big to fail” into even greater parts of our economy. You see, under Dodd-Frank, FSOC, the Financial Stability Oversight Council, has the power to designate companies as SIFIs, systemically important financial institutions.

I have heard people say that SIFI status does not mean too big to fail, but that is a ridiculous claim—on par with the reassurances we used to get that there was no implicit guarantee with Fannie and Freddie, the GSEs.

In the real world, everyone knows that the Federal Government will never allow a SIFI to fail. It is basically the government’s stamp of approval, if you will, that says that we really care about this company. And every time FSOC designates a SIFI, it exposes all of us, the American taxpayers, to literally billions and billions of dollars in potential losses.

You see, first FSOC designates the megabanks as being too-big-to-fail SIFIs. Now they are claiming that nonbank firms such as insurance companies and asset managers also should be designated as SIFIs, as well. I really don’t think that FSOC will be satisfied until every company in this country is a SIFI. So, obviously, this has got to stop.

That is why I am offering an amendment to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury and the chair of the Securities Exchange Commission, both voting members of FSOC, from designating any additional nonbank companies as SIFIs. You see, SIFI status puts nonbank companies under Federal Reserve regulation. And then the Fed, which only understands banks, imposes its bank-type capital standards on them, and it doesn’t really seem to care if that makes no sense at all for these companies. I guess basically if all you have is a hammer, then everything else out there looks like a nail.

And so when companies become SIFIs, they cease to be part of the free market. Instead, they become something else. They become protected entities that are spared the costs and consequences that normal companies face. And, so, over time, the combination of this protected status and the Fed’s risk-averse regulation will sap the energy and also the competitiveness from these companies.

Do you know what? Creative thinking and management will be seen as too radical, and innovative business structures will be stamped out as too risky. Meeting some G-13’s definition of “safety” will take the place of building shareholder value. Instead, lobbying and political donations will become the biggest, highest, and best use of capital for these companies. And government will corrupt the private sector and, in turn, it will corrupt government.

You only have to look at the corporate culture over at Fannie Mae to see what sheltering a company from market discipline does to it. What do I mean by that? If you like the GSEs, then you are going to love SIFIs. And so we should not allow too big to fail to take root in the nonbank financial sector. These companies are too important as a counterbalance to the megabanks for us to ruin them with crony capitalism.

You see, Dodd-Frank was based on a faulty premise, and this is it: that the financial crisis was caused exclusively by the greed of large financial institutions and that intrusive government regulation could have prevented all this and prevented the crisis by keeping them from making all these risky investments.

So with these ideological blinders on, it is no surprise that we ended up today with FSOC and SIFIs. Instead of solving the problem of too big to fail, Dodd-Frank basically codified it.

FSOC is not working out as intended. And with every reckless designation of a nonbank company as a SIFI, FSOC steps in and makes our economy more dangerous and makes it more unstable. As they say, if you find yourself in a hole, you should do what? Stop digging.

So I respectfully request that you support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, Dodd-Frank does not designate any entity as too big to fail, as paragraph 1 of the Garrett amendment suggests. Instead, Dodd-Frank provides regulators with the tools to address the risks posed by large, complex, and interconnected financial institutions, both banks and nonbanks alike. This is crucial to addressing one of the main regulatory gaps we witnessed leading up to the 2008 crisis: too many nonbanks were in the shadows and escaped critical regulation that could have prevented the crisis.

The Garrett amendment is an attempt to roll back the critical rules of the road we passed in the wake of the greatest financial crisis since the Great Depression.

Large financial institutions are fighting the SIFI designation because they know that being identified as SIFI

means being subject to regulation above and beyond current requirements, including living wills that will help regulators plan how to wind down the firms in an orderly fashion in the event they become insolvent.

The heightened regulation also includes the ability for regulators to stress-test the entity to see if it can withstand financial distress, demand more capital, or to demand more stringent reporting.

Former FDIC Chairman Sheila Bair, a Republican appointee, noted in congressional testimony after the passage of Dodd-Frank that “many institutions are vigorously lobbying against such a designation” and that being designated as a SIFI will in no way confer a competitive advantage by anointing an institution as too big to fail.

The capacity to designate nonbanks as SIFIs is critical to the U.S. financial system for appropriate regulatory oversight. The designation process already has in place multiple procedural safeguards and opportunities for appeal via a lengthy process. Therefore, we urge you to oppose the Garrett amendment as not necessary.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, obviously the markets have already disagreed with the gentleman by the pricing of their shares.

Mr. Chairman, at this point, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), the chairman.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Well, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I just want to rise in support of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think this amendment points out that you have got to have a thorough review, and if you don't consider the true implications on the U.S. economy and the U.S. taxpayers, then you have got a problem. So it is a good amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GALLEGO

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

TITLE—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce Revenue Ruling 2012-18 (or any guidance of the same substance).

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GALLEGO. As the Chair knows, I find several of the Federal agencies very frustrating, but among the most frustrating is the Internal Revenue Service.

One of the more interesting rulings of the Internal Revenue Service deals with the reclassification of certain gratuities as wages when they were meant to be tips. And having grown up in the restaurant business, I will tell you that there is a tremendous difference—not only to the employer, but to the employee—as to whether a wage is classified as a wage or whether it is classified as a gratuity. I know that firsthand from growing up in a family-run and local restaurant.

Revenue rule 2012-18 has forced businesses to change the way that they have traditionally handled consumer checks, and that has resulted in a burdensome and logistical challenge for small and local businesses across the country.

Mr. Chairman, for over 50 years, restaurants have had a longstanding practice of treating these automatic gratuities as tips. For example, if you have a large party of 50 people, then you want to make sure that your waiter or waitress is well taken care of. And for a while there it was 15 percent, now it is about 18 percent, that is added on as a gratuity. That gratuity is meant to go to the waiters and waitresses who have helped your party.

Yet, the way the IRS would treat that, the IRS would treat that not as a tip, not as a gratuity, but as part of their wage, which means it is counted against the employer for income purposes, and then it is counted again against the employee for income purposes. The revenue ruling clearly, clearly, clearly is against years and years and years of practice by the IRS.

Now, a lot of bigger restaurants may have the ability to forgo the automatic gratuities without experiencing any significant challenges, but for small and local restaurants, that is a big deal. Wait staff are often subject to inadequate tips on large parties. And if restaurants continue to utilize automatic gratuities, if they continue to say, please put an additional 15 percent on here for your waiter or waitress, then they can no longer take advantage of the Fair Labor Standards Act tip credit for employees who serve these tables, even if the restaurants distribute these gratuities to the employees. So even if the employee gets the money in the end, it is still counted against the restaurant as income and taxed in one place, and then it is again taxed as income to the employee.

For many small businesses, an inability to collect this tip is a really big burden. It is very difficult to determine wages for employees when they are si-

multaneously performing tipped and non-tipped work because you cannot add that gratuity for large parties without it being classified in one direction, but for smaller parties you can do a different thing.

Restaurants have treated automatic gratuities as tips for years, and they have been passed on to the employee. That is very important to the employees. It is a big part of the money that they make. And so as the champion of small and local businesses, I have very real concerns about the implications of the revenue rule 2012-18. I would like the IRS to delay it and reconsider their characterization of these tips and service charges.

I want to thank the chairman of the committee for allowing me to step forward and raise my concerns, as well as the ranking member. Mr. Chairman, thank you so much for the opportunity.

At this point, because of the point of order, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

□ 1300

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MASSIE

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act, including amounts made available under titles IV or VIII, may be used by any authority of the government of the District of Columbia to enforce any provision of the Firearms Registration Amendment Act of 2008 (D.C. Law 1-388), the Firearms Amendment Act of 2012 (D.C. Law 19-170), or the Administrative Disposition for Weapons Offenses Amendment Act of 2012 (D.C. Law 19-295).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Kentucky and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that would stop the District of Columbia from taking any action to prevent law-abiding citizens from possessing, using, or transporting a firearm.

Despite the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *District of Columbia v. Heller* that struck down the D.C. handgun ban, as well as the unconstitutional gunlock provision, it is still difficult for D.C. residents to exercise their God-given right to bear arms.

Congress has the authority to legislate in this area pursuant to article I, section 8, clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution, which gives Congress the authority to “exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever” over the District of Columbia.

Through unreasonable regulation, arbitrary time limits and waiting periods, and a ridiculous registration renewal process for guns that have already been registered, the government bureaucrats in the District continue to interfere with the D.C. residents' rights to self-defense.

As The Washington Times reported earlier this year, the District of Columbia has passed the first law ever in the United States that requires a citizen who has already legally registered a gun to pay a fee for re-registration, go to police headquarters, and submit to invasive fingerprinting and photographing.

This is pure harassment. Why would the D.C. government want to punish and harass law-abiding citizens who simply want to defend themselves?

As everyone with even the smallest bit of common sense knows, criminals, by definition, do not follow the law. They will get guns any way they can. Does anyone actually believe that strict gun controls laws will prevent criminals from getting guns?

Strict gun control laws do nothing but prevent good people from being able to protect themselves and their families in the event of a robbery, home invasion, or other crime.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. It is amazing. Like President Reagan once said to President Carter in debate, here you go again.

I rise to oppose the amendment. We often hear people running for office rail against politicians who have gone Washington. This amendment is an interesting representation of that phenomenon. We are part of a group of folks here who would like to treat Washington, D.C., as their own little colony. Back home, they tell the world they want no part of Washington, but over here, they not only want part of it, they want to tell her how to act.

This amendment would limit commonsense gun regulation put in place by the elected representatives of the District of Columbia. Under our Constitution, States and localities, including D.C., have the ability to protect the health, safety, and welfare of their citizens.

Even the Supreme Court has recognized that some level of regulation is necessary in order to uphold those goals. The Republican Party usually stands for states' rights, but not when it comes to the District of Columbia.

Our former colleague, the great David Obey, used to say that if Members of Congress wanted to get involved in the District of Columbia's affairs, then perhaps they should run for the D.C. City Council. That may be an option that the gentleman from Kentucky would like to consider.

I strongly oppose the amendment. I think it continues to be more than just

a gun amendment. It is an anti-D.C. amendment, and we should stop this behavior once and for all.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. MASSIE. As John Lott, author of "More Guns, Less Crime," says:

The District of Columbia should have learned the problems with gun control the hard way. There is only 1 year after D.C.'s handgun ban went into effect in 1977 where its murder rate was as low as it was prior to the ban. The D.C. murder rate rose dramatically, relative to other cities after the ban, with its murder rate ranking either number one or number two among the 50 most populous U.S. cities for half the time the ban was in effect and always in the top two-thirds.

However, as soon as the ban and, more importantly, the gunlock regulations were struck down in 2008, the murder rate fell, dropping by 50 percent over the next 4 years. Indeed, every place in the world that has banned guns has seen an increase in murder rates.

This experience can be seen worldwide. Island nations supposedly present ideal environments for gun control because it is relatively easy for them to control their borders, but countries such as Great Britain, Ireland, and Jamaica have experienced large increases in murder and violent crime after gun bans.

For example, after handguns were banned in 1997, the number of deaths and injuries from gun crimes in England and Wales increased 340 percent in the 7 years from 1998 to 2005.

Mr. Chair, I would like to point out that the other side of the aisle, when we talk about voting rights, they are very opposed to voter ID and to photograph IDs for voting. I think they would be very opposed to fingerprinting and photographing in order to exercise that basic fundamental right to vote, which is what they often say.

Well, I would remind them that the Second Amendment says a right to bear arms is a basic right. If they argue that fingerprinting and photographing is invasive and disproportionately disenfranchises minorities from that basic right to vote, how can they not argue the same thing about the basic right to own and bear guns?

In closing, my amendment states that none of the funds made available in this bill to the District of Columbia will be used by the D.C. government to prohibit the activity of people in possessing, acquiring, using, selling, or transporting firearms.

It defunds four laws passed in the wake of Heller that constitute an attempt by the D.C. government to overrule and ignore the Heller decision. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this commonsense amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have left?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SERRANO. I would like to first say that we only oppose certain regulations about voting issues when they are meant to suppress the vote.

I would like now to yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) who—get this—is the only elected Member from Washington, D.C., who is in this Congress at this time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend for yielding.

Mr. MASSIE of Kentucky is not accountable to the residents of the District of Columbia, but he is offering an amendment to effectively wipe out all of the District's gun safety laws now and in the future.

Even if one were to agree with him, his is an entirely inappropriate amendment on an appropriation bill. A pending bill right now in this House would accomplish this end. He is a Member of the majority. If he wants to end gun laws, he has the authority to bring that bill to the floor.

This amendment is being offered by a Member who claims, at every turn, to support the principle of local control or local affairs, yet he is using the big foot of the Federal Government to overturn local laws.

Turning to the amendment itself, if this amendment passes, every gun law in this big city—which shares the same gun violence issues with other big cities and is also the Nation's capital—would be gone.

While we are still reviewing the full effects of this amendment, it appears to prohibit the District government, including the Metropolitan Police Department, from enforcing almost all of the gun laws of the District of Columbia, making the District perhaps the most permissive gun jurisdiction in the country.

The D.C. government would not be able to stop a person from carrying, openly or concealed, an assault weapon, including a .50-caliber sniper rifle with a magazine holding an unlimited number of bullets on any street and in any building except, of course, Federal buildings, like the one where we now stand.

You want to buy a gun in a private transaction without undergoing a background check? The D.C. government couldn't stop you if this bill passed. Angry, want to buy a gun right now with no waiting period? The D.C. government couldn't stop you.

Want to buy 100 handguns today? The D.C. government couldn't stop you. Want to carry a gun in a D.C. government building, including a polling place or the DMV? The D.C. government couldn't stop you. Convicted of a violent misdemeanor this week and want to buy and carry a gun? The D.C. government couldn't stop you.

Every single Federal court that has ruled on the constitutionality of the District's post-Heller gun laws has upheld them. They have upheld our assault weapons ban, upheld our ban on large capacity ammunition-loading devices, and upheld our registration requirements.

The Supreme Court only struck down D.C.'s effective gun ban law, holding only that a resident is entitled to have a gun in his home only. This bill goes well beyond the Supreme Court. It is a flagrant abuse of democracy by a Member who comes here with Tea Party principles that says power should be devolved to the local level.

He is playing with the lives of American citizens who are not accountable to him, who live in my city, and he is playing with the lives of the Federal officials and visitors from across the country who we are charged to defend and protect while they are in our city.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by reducing the amount made available for "Supreme Court of the United States—Salaries and Expenses", and increasing the amount made available for "The White House—Salaries and Expenses", by \$2.13.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Minnesota and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, based on the debates and discussions we have had in this Chamber, I have come to the conclusion that my friends on the other side of the aisle believe that \$7.25 is enough to raise a family on in America. That is the current Federal minimum wage.

Since we haven't had any ability to change it, to move it up, I assume that they assume that it is good enough for people, but I can't imagine that they think \$2.13 is enough, but that is the Federal minimum wage for tip workers in America today. That is the Federal minimum wage for tip workers, and it is an appalling condition, and it should be an outrage for all of us.

Mr. Chairman, 3.3 million Americans are trying to make it on \$2.13 an hour, plus tips; and 75 percent of those, Mr. Chairman, are women.

□ 1315

What does it translate to? What does it all mean? It means that millions of

Americans go to work every day and are forced to interview every time they serve a customer for their money. Every time they meet a new customer and take an order, they have to do a tryout or an interview to see if they are going to get paid. It is wrong, and we shouldn't tolerate it in this society. Tip workers are twice as likely as other workers to fall below the poverty line and three times as likely to rely on food stamps to close the gap between what they are paid and what they have to survive on.

Mr. Chairman, the companies that pay them these tip wages in many cases are relying on us, the Federal Government, through the food stamp program, to make up the wages that they will not pay. At least we should make them pay their own freight for their own workers. People don't want to go to food stamps, but they need to, and the Federal Government helps them by setting food stamps.

What if the employers themselves were required to pay a better wage? Tip workers are likely to experience wage theft. From 2010 to 2012, the Department of Labor conducted investigations of full-service restaurants and found violations in nearly all, including tip violations. A tip violation might be when an employer refuses to "top up" the pay to ensure that they are getting at least \$7.25 when tips are low. Tip violations could also include making employees do work that doesn't earn tips, like cleaning or cooking, but still paying them \$2.13 an hour. It happens, and it shouldn't happen.

If we lifted the minimum wage to \$10.10 for all tip workers, 700,000 tip workers would be lifted out of poverty—half of whom would be people of color—and \$12.7 billion in more wages would be pumped into the economy.

Mr. Chair, in February, President Obama signed an executive order requiring Federal contractors, including those with contracts to provide concessions like restaurants, to pay \$10.10.

No one who works full-time should have to live in poverty. I urge adoption of the amendment, and I urge all Members of this body to at least demand that we don't have to make up wages that are not paid in the form of government supports.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I think when you look at the amendment, the gentleman wants to take money away from the Supreme Court and give money to the White House. What he had to say didn't seem to bear any relevance to what the amendment said. It was entertaining talk. I know he is free to offer any amendment he wants to offer. He could come down and do a 1-minute and talk about what he just talked about, and he could do a 5-

minute Special Order and talk about what he talked about.

I am not sure that the amendment that he offered is serious in the sense of why he is tampering with Supreme Court funding and tampering with White House funding. I just would urge my colleagues to say we enjoyed the chat. I appreciate him bringing that to our attention.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROKITA

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to propose, make, finalize, or implement any rule, regulation, interpretive rule, or general statement of policy issued after the date of enactment of this Act, that is issued pursuant to section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to rules, regulations, interpretive rules, or general statement of policy excepted under section 553(a) of title 5, United States Code, or that are made on the record after opportunity for an agency hearing under sections 556 or 557 of such title.

Mr. ROKITA (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Indiana and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Chairman, I understand my amendment is subject to a point of order due to scoring or budget concerns. While I intend to cooperate and withdraw this amendment, I would like to acknowledge that this body has a history of waiving points of order on similar legislation that would result in substantive regulatory reforms, which is exactly what my amendment could accomplish.

One specific example would be the REINS Act, of which I am a cosponsor, passed in this Congress and passed in the last Congress, which would very meaningfully overhaul our rulemaking system, much like this amendment would. Prior to the passage of that bill, we rightfully waived all points of order, including one being applied

against my amendment here this afternoon, presumably.

Mr. Chairman, I would propose that this body should wave points of order on legislation that would significantly and positively reform our regulatory process so that we can significantly help our economy by getting the boots of the regulatory and bureaucratic systems off the necks of those who create jobs in this country.

For too long, the executive branch has continued to build its power through expanding the regulatory state. The agencies that we in Congress have tasked with the execution of the laws we now pass is in contravention of our intent, acting improperly as legislative bodies, with no really direct accountability to the voter.

Whether through “interpretive rules,” “general statements of policy,” or through regulations themselves, administrative agencies have placed extreme burdens on all Americans without the transparency or electoral accountability that our Founders envisioned.

Today, that process has yielded nearly 175,000 pages of regulations, growing by roughly 1,500 pages per week, written by unelected people who rarely consider the impact on our economy or the lives of the people the rules impact. In fact, the only thing growing faster around here, Mr. Chairman, is our public debt load. This has been a decades-long abdication of duty by Congresses past, and we must correct it.

Currently, informal rulemaking is the method of choice for proposing rules and regulations around here and simply requires: one, publication of a rule; two, an opportunity for public comment, but has no requirement to give weight to those comments from the public. In fact, any time I have questioned an agency witness during my 3½ years here, not one has been able to answer one simple question, and that is: What weight do you give public comments during the rulemaking process? What formula do you use? They can't answer the question because the answer is this: they don't care; it doesn't matter. What everyone wants or what the comment may be, if it stands in the way of the agenda of the rule, it gets no weight.

So I am offering this amendment today to require all new rules and regulations to follow the formal rulemaking process which is already in law—it is in the Administrative Procedure Act—while leaving in place existing emergency exceptions to the rulemaking process, fully recognizing, though, that we have to address the definition of “emergency” at some point as well.

Several reforms passed by this House go a long way in providing relief to the end of the regulatory process—at least to improving it. My amendment provides relief at the beginning of the rulemaking process, slows the regulatory state, and increases transparency of this increasingly opaque and secret bureaucracy.

Formal rulemaking requires a trial-like procedure, requiring parties to make their case for or against a rule in public. As a result, the administration, no matter the party, must prove the worth of their rules and regulations on the Record rather than relying on a closed-door balancing of public comments. Again, there is a record made, so we know—just like all of America knows from the proceedings on the floor of this House, we know the reasons for the final makeup of the rule; and, if need be, we can further challenge the rule.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is consistent with the intent of the 79th Congress, which created this law for the agency rulemaking process. In the Judiciary Committee report of the law, the committee stated that:

Matters of great import, or those where the public submission of facts will be either useful to the agency or a protection to the public, should naturally be accorded more elaborate public procedures.

The formal rulemaking process, Mr. Chairman, does that. So while, Mr. Chairman, I think that, in order to protect the public and the Republic, the rampant regulatory state must be stopped and agencies must afford the public weighted input and transparency during rulemaking.

Out of respect for the chair and its appropriations process, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment at this time.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CROWLEY

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by reducing the amount made available for “Supreme Court of the United States—Salaries and Expenses”, and increasing the amount made available for “The White House—Salaries and Expenses”, by \$7.25.

Mr. CROWLEY (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from New York and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, my amendment—and I say this in anticipation and hope that the Chair and the gentleman from Florida doesn't think I am tampering. Tampering has a very negative connotation to it. What I would like to think we are doing is leg-

islating today, and I would hope that it is taken in that light.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment would decrease part of the bill before us by \$7.25 and increase the budget of the White House by that same amount.

Why would I offer this amendment? It is such a small amount of money after all—\$7.25. But just ask the millions of Americans who make only \$7.25 an hour, otherwise known as the current minimum wage.

What can the executive branch do with this money? They can buy pens, Mr. Chairman. They can buy pens that the President could use to keep signing executive orders focused on raising the wages of hardworking Americans.

Last February, in light of no action from this Republic-controlled Congress, the President took the small but legal step of raising the minimum wage of employees working on Federal contracting projects, such as fast-food employees in Federal buildings and on our military bases.

What has become crystal clear is that the Republican majority has no intention of putting forward an agenda focused on lifting hardworking Americans out of poverty. They have no intention of putting forward a jobs agenda. They have no intention of helping to foster economic growth in our country, but this administration wants to. And where Congress has failed, the administration has not faltered.

Today, let's give \$7.25 to the President so he can keep up that necessary work. If Republicans would join us in raising the minimum wage and lifting up American workers instead of putting language in this bill to forbid the President from trying to raise the wages of hardworking Americans, we wouldn't have this conversation today.

That is right. Apparently it is not enough for Republicans to refuse to bring legislation for a vote that would raise the minimum wage; now they are also trying to stop the President from taking the small steps that he can do to raise the wages of Federal contractors, like those in the fast-food industry.

They added sections 203 and 204 to this bill to specifically prohibit an executive order to do just that. I mean, come on, give us a break. Not only won't they allow a vote on the minimum wage, but now they want to tie the President's hands so that he can't help advance the issue either when they won't.

Why are they fighting so hard against supporting working people in American families? No one working full-time should live in poverty. At \$7.25 an hour, that is the reality facing 16.5 million Americans.

So, when you hear that Congress is debating another huge spending bill, I want America to know that the Republican majority has snuck in language into this bill that actually prevents working people from getting a raise in their hourly pay. Democrats have a bill to raise the minimum wage and it is

ready to go, but Republicans in Congress refuse to allow a simple up or down vote on that bill.

What would happen if the Congress raised the minimum wage for every American from \$7.25 an hour to \$10.10 an hour? 16.5 million American workers would see a raise, not just the 2 million workers on Federal contracts.

□ 1330

We would experience a boost to the economy, since more people with more money equals more spending in our economy; and we would be helping families and breadwinners, since the facts show adults make up 88 percent of the low wage workers. The average age of a minimum wage employee is 35 years of age.

Raising the minimum wage helps others as well. It also helps people who earn more by reducing the need for full-time workers to rely on public assistance such as food stamps and Medicaid. So raising the pay of our lowest paid workers is not only good for minimum wage workers, but for all taxpayers.

No one who works full-time should live in poverty. We need to raise the minimum wage, and we need to prevent any and every effort by House Republicans to roll back any incremental increases in pay the President can legally give to workers on Federal contracts.

Let's pass this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's effort in terms of minimum wage legislation, but I would simply remind him that this is an appropriations bill. The Appropriations Committee is not the committee of jurisdiction as it relates to minimum wage.

As he points out, if he has legislation ready to go, I would just encourage him to introduce that at the appropriate place, have the appropriate discussions, and move forward there. But this is not the time or the place. Again, I appreciate his effort to legislate.

With that, I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LANKFORD

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to study, promulgate, draft, review, implement, or enforce any rule pursuant to section 913 of the Dodd-

Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act or amendments made by such section.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Oklahoma and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, this is a study in unintended consequences.

This body determined that they wanted to have more oversight over people that are called broker-dealers of investment funds. They would be handled the exact same way as investment advisers that handle high-end, large investments from wealthy individuals across the country. So the two are trying to be merged together. The Department of Labor and SEC are both trying to come up with their own version of a set of rules.

Here is the unintended consequence that is coming at America: those folks on the lower end and the middle end of America are about to lose a lot of people that helped them with investment advisers.

Here is how it works:

Say you have a newlywed couple, just out of school, just getting started, making \$26,000 a year combined, as a couple, and determine they are going to do the responsible thing. They are also going to open up a retirement account and get started thinking about decades from now. We encourage that couple to start thinking about their retirement.

Would that couple making \$26,000 a year, with what they are going to put into retirement—\$15 a month, maybe—are they going to be attractive to an investment dealer? No, they are not going to be attracted to them. It is a very small amount; \$15, \$20. But one of these broker-dealers, that is what they love to do. They sign up couples just like that.

The rules coming down from Dodd-Frank will put a new set of standards on those individuals that are providing retirement investment opportunities for people at the very beginning of their investment time. This hits exactly the wrong people, and the benevolent thoughts at the beginning are now coming down to unintended consequences across our country that there will actually be a disincentive to provide retirement vehicles for those with lower and middle income.

The middle-income Americans should have every incentive and every opportunity to save. This simply says to the SEC they cannot promulgate that rule. They need to set it aside and keep the same standards that are already in place. This is not an unregulated industry. They are a heavily regulated industry already.

Keep the same standards in place, and do not discourage investments for retirement from going into lower- and middle-income Americans.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The gentleman may not remember the financial meltdown of 2007–2008, but one of the causes was lax oversight by the previous administration's financial regulators. Dodd-Frank has addressed many of these issues and restored safety and security in the marketplace. It has increased oversight over the financial sector in order to protect those on Main Street from abuses on Wall Street.

This is not the time or place to change that landmark legislation. Any attempt to do so will create greater uncertainty in the marketplace and among many Americans, including retirees, who depend upon Federal regulators to protect them. We should not undermine the much-needed reforms of Dodd-Frank, let alone in an appropriations bill.

This is yet another example of the other side attempting to add legislative riders to must-pass legislation that they could not pass through their regular legislative process. I oppose the amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I would remind everyone that we continue to find ways to try to undo either the Affordable Care Act, or ObamaCare, which is already law and approved by the Supreme Court, or Dodd-Frank, which is the law of the land. The sad part of it all is that we seem to have very short memories. We seem to forget that we are still suffering from the effects of 2007 and 2008 and what happened in my city on Wall Street and how it had the effect throughout the Nation.

We have to regulate, whether we like it or not. We don't have to overburden industry; we don't have to harm anyone; but we can't allow people to do what they did before, which is hurt the economy and put us in the bind we are still in.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW).

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

I think we all believe in common-sense regulation—and we have plenty of that—but the gentleman has pointed out that so often well-intentioned rules and regulations have unintended consequences.

I don't think anybody believes that we don't have enough regulation. Any time there is a problem, somebody suggests that we spend more money, we pass another rule, we pass another law.

What I think we need and what this gentleman is talking about is that we need common sense. We need to protect investors, but we need to do it in a reasonable way.

So this is an amendment that I think makes the point that so often the rules

are bad for investors, they are bad for the economy, and that shouldn't be the case.

So I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, I would just close by saying the 2008 financial meltdown was not caused because middle-income Americans didn't have access to retirement funds.

This is a way to be able to protect middle-income Americans, protect their retirement, and to encourage them to save in the future, not decreasing the number of options they have out there. I would like to have lots of folks out there encouraging lots of Americans to be able to save in not just the largest investment dealers in the country, trying to go after the largest, highest-income Americans. So this is something that we should support to maintain the regulations that are already in place and not decrease the options for Americans.

I yield back the balance my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LANKFORD

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to make any changes to its policies with respect to broadcast indecency.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Oklahoma and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, last year, the FCC published a notice that stated they had greatly reduced their backlog of complaints on indecent and obscene language and images on TV and sought comments on whether they should change their policy on enforcement moving forward. However, they reduced their backlog by 70 percent by closing out roughly 1 million cases that seemed too old to pursue or, as they believed, not within their justification to enforce. The end result was that the FCC unilaterally decided to leave complaints of incidents where TV content was offensive or inappropriate to be aired at times children are likely to be in the audience to be uninvestigated and unenforced.

Moving forward, they asked the public if the FCC should make it the official policy of the Commission that they should only investigate the most serious violations of indecency on television. For instance, they wanted to know if a complaint against repeated

expletives in a program warrants enforcement, while maybe an incident of one or two expletives does not. To many parents, this is an unreasonable distinction to make.

As Chief Justice Roberts has mentioned in some of his opinions on this, this is not an incidence of only having a brief instance of nudity, that that shouldn't be warranted, when extensive nudity is not.

While the FCC has not acted to formally finalize this regulation, it is in the public's best interest that they not continue down this road. If they do institute it, it will give the FCC the ability to decide, on behalf of the viewing public, what is indecent and what is not based on the rules that they have now.

This is a significant shift away from the standards that have been set, and the American public wants to be able write in and complain about what their children have access to. Many of us as Americans have real concerns about what is happening in television and the enforcement now of existing law.

Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to even allow your children to watch commercials nowadays, much less the television during the children's viewing hour. This is simply a statement to say to the FCC that they should retain and continue the current enforcement they already have.

I understand that there are some issues with this amendment. I understand full well there are some issues we need to deal with in the FCC in days ahead.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

VACATING DEMAND FOR RECORDED VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MEEHAN

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. MEEHAN of Pennsylvania to the end that the amendment stand disposed of by the voice vote thereon.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the request for a recorded vote is withdrawn. Accordingly, the ayes have it and the amendment is adopted.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JOLLY) having assumed the chair, Mr. LUCAS, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5016) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1410

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 661 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5016.

Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) kindly take the chair.

□ 1411

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5016) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Ms. FOXX (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, an amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 152, line 15.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. FLEMING of Louisiana.

An amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. GRAYSON of Florida.

An amendment by Mr. HECK of Washington.

An amendment by Mr. DESANTIS of Florida.

An amendment by Mr. DESANTIS of Florida.

An amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

An amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

An amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

An amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

An amendment by Mr. MASSIE of Kentucky.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. FLEMING

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 236, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 415]

AYES—186

Aderholt	Griffith (VA)	Peterson
Bachmann	Guthrie	Pittenger
Barletta	Hall	Pitts
Barr	Harper	Pompeo
Barrow (GA)	Harris	Posey
Barton	Hartzler	Price (GA)
Bilirakis	Hastings (WA)	Rahall
Bishop (UT)	Hensarling	Reed
Black	Herrera Beutler	Reichert
Blackburn	Holding	Renacci
Boustany	Hudson	Roby
Brady (TX)	Huelskamp	Roe (TN)
Bridenstine	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Hultgren	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hurt	Rokita
Burgess	Issa	Rooney
Calvert	Jenkins	Ros-Lehtinen
Camp	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Cantor	Johnson, Sam	Ross
Capito	Jordan	Rothfus
Carter	Kelly (PA)	Ryan (WI)
Cassidy	King (IA)	Salmon
Chabot	Kinzinger (IL)	Scalise
Clawson (FL)	Kline	Schock
Coble	Labrador	Scott, Austin
Cole	LaMalfa	Sensenbrenner
Collins (GA)	Lamborn	Sessions
Conaway	Lankford	Shimkus
Cook	Latham	Shuster
Cotton	Latta	Simpson
Cramer	Lipinski	Smith (MO)
Crawford	Long	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Cuellar	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Lummis	Southerland
Denham	Marchant	Stewart
Dent	Marino	Stivers
DeSantis	Matheson	Stutzman
Diaz-Balart	McAllister	Terry
Duffy	McCarthy (CA)	Thompson (PA)
Duncan (SC)	McCaul	Thornberry
Duncan (TN)	McHenry	Tiberi
Farenthold	McIntyre	Tipton
Fincher	McKeon	Turner
Fitzpatrick	McKinley	Valadao
Fleischmann	McMorris	Wagner
Fleming	Rodgers	Walberg
Flores	Meadows	Walden
Forbes	Meehan	Walorski
Fortenberry	Messer	Weber (TX)
Fox	Mica	Wenstrup
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland
Frelinghuysen	Mullin	Whitfield
Gerlach	Murphy (PA)	Williams
Gibbs	Neugebauer	Wilson (SC)
Gingrey (GA)	Noem	Wittman
Gohmert	Nugent	Wolf
Goodlatte	Nunes	Womack
Gosar	Olson	Woodall
Gowdy	Palazzo	Yoder
Granger	Paulsen	Yoho
Graves (MO)	Pearce	
Griffin (AR)	Perry	

NOES—236

Amash	Bachus	Bass
Amodei	Barber	Beatty

Becerra	Green, Gene	O'Rourke
Benish	Grijalva	Owens
Bentivolio	Grimm	Pallone
Bera (CA)	Gutiérrez	Pascarella
Bishop (GA)	Hahn	Pastor (AZ)
Bishop (NY)	Hanna	Payne
Blumenauer	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Bonamici	Heck (NV)	Perlmutter
Brady (PA)	Heck (WA)	Peters (CA)
Braley (IA)	Higgins	Peters (MI)
Brooks (AL)	Himes	Petri
Broun (GA)	Hinojosa	Pingree (ME)
Brown (FL)	Holt	Pocan
Brownley (CA)	Honda	Polis
Buchson	Horsford	Price (NC)
Bustos	Hoyer	Quigley
Butterfield	Huffman	Rangel
Capps	Hunter	Ribble
Capuano	Israel	Rice (SC)
Cárdenas	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Carney	Jeffries	Rigell
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Rohrabacher
Cartwright	Johnson, E. B.	Royce
Castor (FL)	Jolly	Ruiz
Castro (TX)	Jones	Runyan
Chaffetz	Joyce	Ruppersberger
Chu	Kaptur	Rush
Cicilline	Keating	Ryan (OH)
Clark (MA)	Kelly (IL)	Sanchez, Linda
Clarke (NY)	Kennedy	T.
Clay	Kildee	Sanchez, Loretta
Cleaver	Kilmer	Sanford
Clyburn	Kind	Sarbanes
Coffman	King (NY)	Schakowsky
Cohen	Kirkpatrick	Schiff
Collins (NY)	Kuster	Schneider
Connolly	Lance	Schrader
Conyers	Langevin	Schwartz
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Schweikert
Costa	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Reed	Lee (CA)	Scott, David
Courtney	Levin	Serrano
Crowley	Lewis	Sewell (AL)
Cummings	LoBiondo	Shea-Porter
Daines	Loeb	Sherman
Davis (CA)	Loeb	Sinema
Davis, Danny	Loeb	Sires
Davis, Rodney	Lowenthal	Slaughter
DeFazio	Lowe	Smith (WA)
DeGette	Lujan Grisham	Speier
Delaney	(NM)	Stockman
DeLauro	Luján, Ben Ray	Swalwell (CA)
DelBene	(NM)	Takano
Deutch	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
Dingell	Maffei	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	Maloney,	Tierney
Doyle	Carolyn	Titus
Duckworth	Maloney, Sean	Tonko
Edwards	Massie	Tsongas
Ellison	Matsui	Upton
Ellmers	McCarthy (NY)	Van Hollen
Engel	McClintock	Vargas
Enyart	McCollum	Veasey
Eshoo	McDermott	Vela
Esty	McGovern	Velázquez
Farr	McNerney	Visclosky
Fattah	Meeks	Walz
Frankel (FL)	Meng	Wasserman
Fudge	Michaud	Schultz
Gabbard	Miller (MI)	Waters
Galleo	Miller, George	Waxman
Garamendi	Moore	Webster (FL)
Garcia	Moran	Welch
Gardner	Mulvaney	Wilson (FL)
Garrett	Murphy (FL)	Yarmuth
Gibson	Nadler	Young (AK)
Graves (GA)	Napolitano	Young (IN)
Grayson	Neal	
Green, Al	Negrete McLeod	
	Nolan	

NOT VOTING—10

Byrne	Kingston	Rogers (MI)
Campbell	Miller, Gary	Roybal-Allard
DesJarlais	Nunnelee	
Hanabusa	Poe (TX)	

□ 1446

Messrs. HANNA, GARRETT, BUCSHON, YOUNG of Alaska, STOCKMAN, DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, GARCIA, RICHMOND, and RUSH changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. HALL, Mrs. BACHMANN, Messrs. ROKITA, LABRADOR, DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. ISSA changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 282, noes 138, answered “present” 1, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 416]

AYES—282

Aderholt	Duffy	Jolly
Amash	Duncan (SC)	Jones
Amodei	Duncan (TN)	Jordan
Bachmann	Ellmers	Joyce
Bachus	Enyart	Kelly (PA)
Barber	Esty	Kilmer
Barletta	Farenthold	Kind
Barr	Fincher	King (IA)
Barrow (GA)	Fitzpatrick	King (NY)
Barton	Fleischmann	Kinzinger (IL)
Benish	Fleming	Kirkpatrick
Bentivolio	Flores	Kline
Bera (CA)	Forbes	Kuster
Bilirakis	Fortenberry	Labrador
Bishop (NY)	Fox	LaMalfa
Bishop (UT)	Frankel (FL)	Lamborn
Black	Franks (AZ)	Lance
Blackburn	Frelinghuysen	Lankford
Boustany	Gallego	Latham
Brady (TX)	Garamendi	Latta
Bridenstine	Garcia	Lipinski
Brooks (AL)	Gardner	LoBiondo
Brooks (IN)	Garrett	Loeb
Broun (GA)	Gerlach	Lofgren
Brownley (CA)	Gibbs	Long
Buchanan	Gibson	Lucas
Bucshon	Gingrey (GA)	Luetkemeyer
Burgess	Gohmert	Lujan Grisham
Bustos	Goodlatte	(NM)
Calvert	Gosar	Lummis
Camp	Gowdy	Maffei
Cantor	Granger	Maloney, Sean
Capito	Graves (GA)	Marchant
Carter	Graves (MO)	Marino
Cassidy	Green, Gene	Massie
Chabot	Griffin (AR)	Matheson
Chaffetz	Griffith (VA)	McAllister
Clawson (FL)	Grimm	McCarthy (CA)
Coble	Guthrie	McCaul
Coffman	Hall	McClintock
Cohen	Hanna	McHenry
Cole	Harper	McIntyre
Collins (GA)	Harris	McKeon
Collins (NY)	Hartzler	McKinley
Conaway	Hastings (WA)	McMorris
Cook	Heck (NV)	Rodgers
Cooper	Heck (WA)	McNerney
Costa	Hensarling	Meadows
Cotton	Herrera Beutler	Meehan
Courtney	Higgins	Messer
Cramer	Himes	Mica
Crawford	Holding	Michaud
Crenshaw	Hudson	Miller (FL)
Cuellar	Huelskamp	Miller (MI)
Culberson	Huizenga (MI)	Mullin
Daines	Hultgren	Mulvaney
Davis, Rodney	Hunter	Murphy (FL)
DeFazio	Hurt	Murphy (PA)
DelBene	Israel	Neugebauer
Denham	Issa	Noem
Dent	Jenkins	Nugent
DeSantis	Johnson (OH)	Nunes
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam	Olson

Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam

Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (MS)

Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—138

Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Conyers
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Grayson

Green, Al
Grijalva
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke

Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Velasquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Welch
Wilson (FL)

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Castro (TX)

NOT VOTING—11

Byrne
Campbell
DesJarlais
Gutiérrez

Hanabusa
Kingston
Miller, Gary
Nunnelee

Poe (TX)
Rogers (MI)
Roybal-Allard

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1452

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 193, noes 230,
not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 417]

AYES—193

Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brady (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Conyers
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson

Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsock
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal

Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—230

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy

Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen

Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schradler
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (TN)
Southernland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—9

Byrne
Campbell
DesJarlais

Hanabusa
Kingston
Miller, Gary

Nunnelee
Poe (TX)
Rogers (MI)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1457

Mr. MULLIN changed his vote from
“aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HECK OF
WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 231, noes 192, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 418]

AYES—231

Amash	Fattah	Maloney,
Amodei	Foster	Carolyn
Bachus	Frankel (FL)	Maloney, Sean
Barber	Fudge	Massie
Bass	Gabbard	Matsui
Beatty	Gallego	McCarthy (NY)
Becerra	Garamendi	McClintock
Benishek	Garcia	McCollum
Bentivolio	Gardner	McDermott
Bera (CA)	Garrett	McGovern
Bishop (GA)	Gibson	McNerney
Bishop (NY)	Grayson	Meeks
Blumenauer	Green, Al	Meng
Bonamici	Green, Gene	Mica
Brady (PA)	Grijalva	Michaud
Braley (IA)	Grimm	Miller, George
Broun (GA)	Gutiérrez	Moore
Brown (FL)	Hahn	Moran
Brownley (CA)	Hanna	Mulvaney
Bucshon	Hastings (FL)	Murphy (FL)
Bustos	Hastings (WA)	Nadler
Butterfield	Heck (NV)	Napolitano
Capps	Heck (WA)	Neal
Capuano	Higgins	Negrete McLeod
Cardenas	Himes	Nolan
Carney	Hinojosa	O'Rourke
Carson (IN)	Holt	Owens
Cartwright	Honda	Pallone
Castor (FL)	Horsford	Pascarell
Castro (TX)	Hoyer	Pastor (AZ)
Chaffetz	Huffman	Payne
Chu	Hunter	Pelosi
Cicilline	Israel	Perlmutter
Clark (MA)	Jackson Lee	Peters (CA)
Clarke (NY)	Jeffries	Peters (MI)
Clay	Johnson (GA)	Petri
Cleaver	Johnson, E. B.	Pingree (ME)
Clyburn	Jolly	Pocan
Coffman	Jones	Polis
Cohen	Joyce	Price (NC)
Collins (NY)	Kaptur	Quigley
Connolly	Kelly (IL)	Rangel
Conyers	Kennedy	Ribble
Cooper	Kildee	Rice (SC)
Costa	Kilmer	Richmond
Courtney	Kind	Rigell
Crowley	King (NY)	Rohrabacher
Cummings	Kirkpatrick	Roybal-Allard
Daines	Kuster	Royce
Davis (CA)	Lance	Ruiz
Davis, Danny	Langevin	Runyan
Davis, Rodney	Larsen (WA)	Ruppersberger
DeFazio	Larson (CT)	Rush
DeGette	Lee (CA)	Ryan (OH)
Delaney	Levin	Sanchez, Loretta
DeLauro	Lewis	Sanford
DelBene	LoBiondo	Sarbanes
Deutch	Loebach	Schakowsky
Doggett	Lofgren	Schiff
Doyle	Lowenthal	Schneider
Duckworth	Lowe	Schrader
Edwards	Luetkemeyer	Schwartz
Ellison	Lujan Grisham	Schweikert
Engel	(NM)	Scott (VA)
Enyart	Luján, Ben Ray	Scott, David
Eshoo	(NM)	Serrano
Esty	Lynch	Shea-Porter
Farr	Maffei	Sherman

Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stewart
Stockman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela

Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—192

Aderholt	Graves (MO)	Pittenger
Bachmann	Griffin (AR)	Pitts
Barletta	Griffith (VA)	Pompeo
Barr	Guthrie	Posey
Barrow (GA)	Hall	Price (GA)
Barton	Harper	Rahall
Bilirakis	Harris	Reed
Bishop (UT)	Hartzler	Reichert
Black	Hensarling	Renacci
Blackburn	Herrera Beutler	Roby
Boustany	Holding	Roe (TN)
Brady (TX)	Hudson	Rogers (AL)
Bridenstine	Huelskamp	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (AL)	Huizenga (MI)	Rokita
Brooks (IN)	Hultgren	Rooney
Buchanan	Hurt	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Issa	Roskam
Calvert	Jenkins	Ross
Camp	Johnson (OH)	Rothfus
Cantor	Johnson, Sam	Ryan (WI)
Capito	Jordan	Salmon
Carter	Keating	Sánchez, Linda
Cassidy	Kelly (PA)	T.
Chabot	King (IA)	Scalise
Clawson (FL)	Kinzing (IL)	Schock
Coble	Kline	Scott, Austin
Cole	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Cole	LaMalfa	Sessions
Collins (GA)	Lamborn	Sewell (AL)
Conaway	Lankford	Shimkus
Cook	Latham	Shuster
Cotton	Latta	Simpson
Cramer	Lipinski	Smith (MO)
Crawford	Crenshaw	Smith (NE)
Long	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Cuellar	Lummis	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Marchant	Southerland
Denham	Marino	Stivers
Dent	Matheson	Stutzman
DeSantis	McAllister	Terry
Diaz-Balart	McCarthy (CA)	Thompson (PA)
Dingell	McCaul	Thornberry
Duffy	McHenry	Tiberi
Duncan (SC)	McIntyre	Tipton
Duncan (TN)	McKeon	Turner
Ellmers	McKinley	Valadao
Farenthold	McMorris	Wagner
Fincher	Rodgers	Walberg
Fitzpatrick	Meadows	Walden
Fleischmann	Meehan	Walorski
Fleming	Messer	Wasserman
Flores	Miller (FL)	Schultz
Forbes	Miller (MI)	Weber (TX)
Fortenberry	Mullin	Webster (FL)
Fox	Murphy (PA)	Wenstrup
Fox	Neugebauer	Westmoreland
Fox	Noem	Whitfield
Fox	Nugent	Williams
Fox	Nunes	Wilson (SC)
Fox	Olson	Wittman
Fox	Palazzo	Wolf
Fox	Paulsen	Womack
Fox	Pearce	Woodall
Fox	Perry	Yoder
Fox	Peterson	Yoho

NOT VOTING—9

Byrne	Hanabusa	Nunnelee
Campbell	Kingston	Poe (TX)
DesJarlais	Miller, Gary	Rogers (MI)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1501

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DESANTIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr.

DESANTIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 351, noes 71, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 419]

AYES—351

Aderholt	Delaney	Huizenga (MI)
Amash	DeLauro	Hultgren
Amodei	DelBene	Hunter
Bachmann	Denham	Hurt
Bachus	Dent	Israel
Barber	DeSantis	Issa
Barletta	Diaz-Balart	Jackson Lee
Barr	Doyle	Jeffries
Barrow (GA)	Duckworth	Jenkins
Barton	Duffy	Johnson (OH)
Beatty	Duncan (SC)	Johnson, Sam
Becerra	Duncan (TN)	Jolly
Benishek	Ellmers	Jones
Bentivolio	Engel	Jordan
Bera (CA)	Enyart	Joyce
Bilirakis	Eshoo	Keating
Bishop (GA)	Esty	Kelly (IL)
Bishop (NY)	Farenthold	Kelly (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Farr	Kennedy
Black	Fincher	Kilmer
Blackburn	Fitzpatrick	Kind
Bonamici	Fleischmann	King (IA)
Boustany	Fleming	King (NY)
Brady (TX)	Flores	Kinzing (IL)
Braley (IA)	Forbes	Kirkpatrick
Bridenstine	Fortenberry	Kline
Brooks (AL)	Foster	Kuster
Brooks (IN)	Fox	Labrador
Broun (GA)	Frankel (FL)	Lamborn
Brownley (CA)	Franks (AZ)	Lance
Buchanan	Frelinghuysen	Langevin
Bucshon	Gabbard	Lankford
Burgess	Gallego	Larson (CT)
Bustos	Garamendi	Latham
Calvert	Garcia	Latta
Camp	Gardner	Lipinski
Cantor	Garrett	LoBiondo
Capito	Gerlach	Loebach
Capps	Gibbs	Lofgren
Capuano	Gibson	Long
Carney	Gingrey (GA)	Lowenthal
Carson (IN)	Gohmert	Lowe
Carter	Goodlatte	Lucas
Cartwright	Gosar	Luetkemeyer
Cassidy	Gowdy	Lujan Grisham
Castor (FL)	Granger	(NM)
Castro (TX)	Graves (GA)	Luján, Ben Ray
Chabot	Graves (MO)	(NM)
Chaffetz	Grayson	Lummis
Cicilline	Green, Al	Lynch
Clark (MA)	Green, Gene	Maffei
Clark (NY)	Griffin (AR)	Maloney,
Coble	Griffith (VA)	Carolyn
Coffman	Grimm	Maloney, Sean
Cohen	Guthrie	Marchant
Collins (GA)	Hall	Marino
Collins (NY)	Hanna	Massie
Conaway	Harper	Matheson
Connolly	Harris	Matsui
Cook	Hartzler	McAllister
Cooper	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (CA)
Costa	Hastings (WA)	McCarthy (NY)
Cotton	Heck (NV)	McCaul
Courtney	Heck (WA)	McClintock
Cramer	Hensarling	McCollum
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	McDermott
Crenshaw	Higgins	McGovern
Crowley	Himes	McHenry
Cuellar	Hinojosa	McIntyre
Culberson	Holding	McKeon
Daines	Holt	McKinley
Davis (CA)	Honda	McMorris
Davis, Danny	Horsford	Rodgers
Davis, Rodney	Hudson	Huelskamp
DeFazio	Huelskamp	McNerney

Meadows
Meehan
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci

NOES—71

Bass
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Cárdenas
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Cummings
DeGette
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellison
Fattah
Fudge
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hoyer

NOT VOTING—10

Byrne
Campbell
Cole
DesJarlais

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1505

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DESANTIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DESANTIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Sanford
Calise
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Thompson (MS)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)

Huffman
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Kildee
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Meeks
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
O'Rourke
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Quigley
Richmond
Rogers (AL)
Ruppersberger
Huffman
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Kildee
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Meeks
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
O'Rourke
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Quigley
Richmond
Rogers (AL)
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Thompson (MS)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 264, noes 157, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 420]

AYES—264

Aderholt
Amash
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benish
Bentivoglio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Chabot
Clawson (FL)
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallego
Gardner
Garrett

Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer

Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

Wenstrup
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack

NOES—157

Amodei
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al

Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

Byrne
Campbell
DesJarlais
Hanabusa

Kingston
Miller, Gary
Nunnelee
Poe (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1509

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 168, noes 256, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 421]

AYES—168

Amash	Griffith (VA)	Perry
Barr	Guthrie	Petri
Barton	Hall	Pittenger
Benishkek	Harper	Pitts
Bentivolio	Harris	Polis
Bilirakis	Hartzler	Pompeo
Bishop (UT)	Hensarling	Posey
Black	Holding	Price (GA)
Blackburn	Hudson	Ribble
Boustany	Huelskamp	Rice (SC)
Brady (TX)	Huizenga (MI)	Rigell
Bridenstine	Hultgren	Roe (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Hunter	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Hurt	Rogers (MI)
Broun (GA)	Issa	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Jenkins	Rokita
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Rothfus
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Royce
Camp	Jones	Ryan (WI)
Chabot	Jordan	Salmon
Chaffetz	Kelly (PA)	Sanford
Clawson (FL)	King (IA)	Scalise
Coble	Kline	Schock
Coffman	Labrador	Schweikert
Collins (GA)	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Collins (NY)	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	Lance	Sessions
Cook	Lankford	Shimkus
Cooper	Latta	Shuster
Cotton	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)
Cramer	Long	Smith (NE)
Daines	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Davis, Rodney	Lummis	Southerland
DeSantis	Marchant	Stockman
Duffy	Marino	Stutzman
Duncan (SC)	Massie	Terry
Duncan (TN)	Matheson	Thornberry
Farenthold	McAllister	Tiberi
Fincher	McCarthy (CA)	Tipton
Fitzpatrick	McCaul	Upton
Fleischmann	McClintock	Wagner
Fleming	McHenry	Walberg
Flores	McMorris	Walden
Forbes	Rodgers	Walorski
Fox	Meadows	Weber (TX)
Franks (AZ)	Messer	Wenstrup
Gardner	Mica	Westmoreland
Garrett	Miller (FL)	Whitfield
Gibbs	Miller (MI)	Williams
Gingrey (GA)	Mullin	Wilson (SC)
Gohmert	Mulvaney	Wittman
Goodlatte	Murphy (PA)	Woodall
Gosar	Neugebauer	Yoder
Gowdy	Olson	Yoho
Granger	Palazzo	Young (IN)
Graves (GA)	Paulsen	
Graves (MO)	Pearce	

NOES—256

Aderholt	Carter	DeLauro
Amodei	Cartwright	DeBene
Bachmann	Cassidy	Denham
Bachus	Castor (FL)	Dent
Barber	Castro (TX)	Deutch
Barletta	Chu	Diaz-Balart
Barrow (GA)	Cicilline	Dingell
Bass	Clark (MA)	Doggett
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Doyle
Becerra	Clay	Duckworth
Bera (CA)	Cleaver	Edwards
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Ellison
Bishop (NY)	Cohen	Ellmers
Blumenauer	Cole	Engel
Bonamici	Connolly	Enyart
Brady (PA)	Conyers	Eshoo
Braley (IA)	Costa	Esty
Brown (FL)	Courtney	Farr
Brownley (CA)	Crawford	Fattah
Bustos	Crenshaw	Fortenberry
Butterfield	Crowley	Foster
Calvert	Cuellar	Frankel (FL)
Cantor	Culberson	Frelinghuysen
Capito	Cummings	Fudge
Capps	Gabbard	Davis (CA)
Capuano	Galleo	Davis, Danny
Cárdenas	Garamendi	DeFazio
Carney	Garcia	DeGette
Carson (IN)	Gerlach	Delaney

Gibson	Lynch	Ruiz
Grayson	Maffei	Runyan
Green, Al	Maloney,	Ruppersberger
Green, Gene	Carolyn	Rush
Griffin (AR)	Maloney, Sean	Ryan (OH)
Grijalva	Matsui	Sánchez, Linda
Grimm	McCarthy (NY)	T.
Gutiérrez	McCollum	Sanchez, Loretta
Hahn	McDermott	Sarbanes
Hanna	McGovern	Schakowsky
Hastings (FL)	McIntyre	Schiff
Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Schneider
Heck (NV)	McKinley	Schrader
Heck (WA)	McNerney	Schwartz
Herrera Beutler	Meehan	Scott (VA)
Higgins	Meeks	Scott, David
Himes	Meng	Serrano
Hinojosa	Michaud	Sewell (AL)
Holt	Miller, George	Shea-Porter
Honda	Moore	Sherman
Horsford	Moran	Simpson
Hoyer	Murphy (FL)	Sinema
Huffman	Nadler	Sires
Israel	Napolitano	Slaughter
Jackson Lee	Neal	Smith (NJ)
Jeffries	Negrete McLeod	Smith (WA)
Johnson (GA)	Noem	Speler
Johnson, E. B.	Nolan	Stewart
Jolly	Nugent	Stivers
Joyce	Nunes	Swalwell (CA)
Kaptur	O'Rourke	Takano
Keating	Owens	Thompson (CA)
Kelly (IL)	Pallone	Thompson (MS)
Kennedy	Pascrell	Thompson (PA)
Kildee	Pastor (AZ)	Tierney
Kilmer	Payne	Titus
Kind	Pelosi	Tonko
King (NY)	Perlmutter	Tsongas
Kinzinger (IL)	Peters (CA)	Turner
Kirkpatrick	Peters (MI)	Valadao
Kuster	Peterson	Van Hollen
Langevin	Pingree (ME)	Vargas
Larsen (WA)	Pocan	Veasey
Larson (CT)	Price (NC)	Vela
Latham	Quigley	Velázquez
Lee (CA)	Rahall	Visclosky
Levin	Rangel	Walz
Lewis	Reed	Wasserman
Lipinski	Reichert	Schultz
Loeb sack	Renacci	Waters
Lofgren	Richmond	Waxman
Lowenthal	Roby	Webster (FL)
Lucas	Rogers (KY)	Welch
Lujan Grisham	Rooney	Wilson (FL)
(NM)	Ros-Lehtinen	Wolf
Luján, Ben Ray	Roskam	Womack
(NM)	Ross	Yarmuth
	Roybal-Allard	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—8

Byrne	Hanabusa	Nunnelee
Campbell	Kingston	Poe (TX)
DesJarlais	Miller, Gary	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1513

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 239, noes 184, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 422]

AYES—239

Aderholt	Graves (GA)	Perry
Amash	Graves (MO)	Peters (CA)
Amodei	Griffin (AR)	Peters (MI)
Bachmann	Griffith (VA)	Peterson
Bachus	Grimm	Petri
Barletta	Guthrie	Pittenger
Barr	Hall	Pitts
Barrow (GA)	Hanna	Pompeo
Benishkek	Harper	Posey
Bentivolio	Harris	Price (GA)
Bera (CA)	Hartzler	Reed
Bilirakis	Hastings (WA)	Reichert
Bishop (UT)	Heck (NV)	Renacci
Black	Hensarling	Ribble
Blackburn	Herrera Beutler	Rice (SC)
Boustany	Himes	Rigell
Brady (TX)	Holding	Roby
Bridenstine	Hudson	Roe (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Huelskamp	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Huizenga (MI)	Rogers (KY)
Broun (GA)	Hultgren	Rogers (MI)
Buchanan	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Bucshon	Hurt	Rokita
Burgess	Issa	Rooney
Calvert	Jenkins	Ros-Lehtinen
Camp	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Cantor	Johnson, Sam	Ross
Capito	Jolly	Rothfus
Carter	Jones	Royce
Cassidy	Jordan	Ruiz
Chabot	Joyce	Runyan
Chaffetz	Kelly (PA)	Ryan (WI)
Clawson (FL)	Kind	Salmon
Coble	King (IA)	Sanford
Coffman	King (NY)	Scalise
Cole	Kinzinger (IL)	Schock
Collins (GA)	Labrador	Schweikert
Collins (NY)	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Conaway	Lamborn	Scott, David
Cook	Lance	Sensenbrenner
Cooper	Lankford	Sessions
Cotton	Latham	Shuster
Cramer	Latta	Simpson
Crawford	Lipinski	Sinema
Crenshaw	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)
Culberson	Long	Smith (NE)
Daines	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Rodney	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Denham	Lummis	Southerland
Dent	Marchant	Stewart
DeSantis	Marino	Stivers
Diaz-Balart	Massie	Stockman
Duffy	Matheson	Stutzman
Duncan (SC)	McAllister	Terry
Duncan (TN)	McCarthy (CA)	Thompson (PA)
Ellmers	McCaul	Thornberry
Farenthold	McClintock	Tiberi
Fincher	McHenry	Tipton
Fleischmann	McKeon	Turner
Fleming	McKinley	Upton
Flores	McMorris	Valadao
Forbes	Rodgers	Wagner
Fortenberry	Meadows	Walberg
Foster	Messer	Walden
Fox	Mica	Walorski
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Weber (TX)
Frelinghuysen	Miller (MI)	Webster (FL)
Gabbard	Mullin	Wenstrup
Galleo	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Gardner	Murphy (FL)	Whitfield
Garrett	Murphy (PA)	Williams
Gerlach	Neugebauer	Wilson (SC)
Gibbs	Noem	Wittman
Gibson	Nugent	Wolf
Gingrey (GA)	Nunes	Womack
Gohmert	Olson	Woodall
Goodlatte	Palazzo	Yoder
Gosar	Paulsen	Yoho
Gowdy	Pearce	Young (AK)
Granger		Young (IN)

NOES—184

Barber	Brown (FL)	Castor (FL)
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Castro (TX)
Beatty	Bustos	Chu
Becerra	Butterfield	Cicilline
Bishop (GA)	Capps	Clark (MA)
Bishop (NY)	Capuano	Clarke (NY)
Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Clay
Bonamici	Carney	Cleaver
Brady (PA)	Carson (IN)	Clyburn
Braley (IA)	Cartwright	Cohen

Connolly
Conyers
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DeBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur

Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Loeb sack
Loftgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter

Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Barton
Byrne
Campbell

DesJarlais
Hanabusa
Kingston

Miller, Gary
Nunnelee
Poe (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1517

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Chair, during rollcall
vote No. 422 on H.R. 5016, I mistakenly re-
corded my vote as “yes” when I should have
voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs.
BLACKBURN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 223, noes 200,
not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 423]

AYES—223

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishak
Bentivoglio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)

Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers

Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—200

Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brooks (AL)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)

Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay

Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette

Delaney
DeLauro
DeBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fleischmann
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster

Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Loftgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)

Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Levin
Rogers (AL)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Byrne
Campbell
Crenshaw

DesJarlais
Hanabusa
Kingston

Miller, Gary
Nunnelee
Poe (TX)

□ 1520

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs.
BLACKBURN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 229, noes 194,
not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 424]

AYES—229

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei

Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta

Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton

Benishek	Guthrie	Pitts	Gutiérrez	Maloney, Sean	Sánchez, Linda	Capito	Huizenga (MI)	Reed
Bentivolio	Hall	Pompeo	Hahn	Matheson	T.	Carter	Hultgren	Reichert
Bilirakis	Hanna	Posey	Hastings (FL)	Matsui	Sanchez, Loretta	Cassidy	Hunter	Renacci
Bishop (UT)	Harper	Price (GA)	Heck (WA)	McCarthy (NY)	Sarbanes	Chabot	Hurt	Ribble
Black	Harris	Rahall	Higgins	McCollum	Schakowsky	Chaffetz	Issa	Rice (SC)
Blackburn	Hartzler	Reed	Himes	McDermott	Schiff	Clawson (FL)	Jenkins	Rigell
Boustany	Hastings (WA)	Reichert	Hinojosa	McGovern	Schneider	Coble	Johnson (OH)	Roby
Brady (TX)	Heck (NV)	Renacci	Holt	McIntyre	Schrader	Coffman	Johnson, Sam	Roe (TN)
Bridenstine	Hensarling	Ribble	Honda	McNerney	Schwartz	Cole	Jolly	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (AL)	Herrera Beutler	Rice (SC)	Horsford	Meeks	Scott (VA)	Collins (GA)	Jones	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (IN)	Hudson	Rigell	Hoyer	Meng	Scott, David	Collins (NY)	Jordan	Rogers (MI)
Broun (GA)	Huelskamp	Roby	Huffman	Michaud	Serrano	Conaway	Joyce	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Huizenga (MI)	Roe (TN)	Israel	Miller, George	Sewell (AL)	Cook	Kelly (PA)	Rokita
Bucshon	Hultgren	Rogers (AL)	Jackson Lee	Moore	Shea-Porter	Costa	Kind	Rooney
Burgess	Hunter	Rogers (KY)	Jeffries	Moran	Sherman	Cotton	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Calvert	Hurt	Rogers (MI)	Johnson (GA)	Murphy (FL)	Sinema	Cramer	Kinzing (IL)	Roskam
Camp	Issa	Rohrabacher	Johnson, E. B.	Nader	Sires	Crawford	Kirkpatrick	Ross
Cantor	Jenkins	Rokita	Kaptur	Napolitano	Slaughter	Crenshaw	Kline	Rothfus
Capito	Johnson (OH)	Rooney	Keating	Neal	Smith (WA)	Cuellar	Labrador	Royce
Carter	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen	Kelly (IL)	Negrete McLeod	Speier	Culberson	LaMalfa	Runyan
Cassidy	Jolly	Roskam	Kennedy	Nolan	Swalwell (CA)	Daines	Lamborn	Ryan (WI)
Chabot	Jones	Rothfus	Kildee	O'Rourke	Takano	Davis, Rodney	Lance	Salmon
Chaffetz	Jordan	Royce	Kilmer	Owens	Thompson (CA)	DeFazio	Lankford	Sanford
Clawson (FL)	Joyce	Runyan	Kind	Pallone	Thompson (MS)	Denham	Latham	Scalise
Coble	Kelly (PA)	Ryan (WI)	Kirkpatrick	Pascarell	Tierney	Dent	Latta	Schock
Coffman	King (IA)	Salmon	Kuster	Pastor (AZ)	Titus	DeSantis	LoBiondo	Schrader
Cole	King (NY)	Sanford	Langevin	Payne	Tonko	Diaz-Balart	Long	Schweikert
Collins (GA)	Kinzing (IL)	Scalise	Larsen (WA)	Pelosi	Tsongas	Dingell	Lucas	Scott, Austin
Collins (NY)	Kline	Schock	Larsen (CT)	Perlmutter	Van Hollen	Duffy	Luetkemeyer	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	Labrador	Schweikert	Lee (CA)	Peters (CA)	Vargas	Duncan (SC)	Lummis	Sessions
Cook	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin	Levin	Peters (MI)	Veasey	Duncan (TN)	Marchant	Shimkus
Cotton	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner	Lewis	Peterson	Vela	Ellmers	Marino	Shuster
Cramer	Lance	Sessions	Lipinski	Pingree (ME)	Velázquez	Farenthold	Massie	Simpson
Crawford	Lankford	Shimkus	Loeb sack	Pocan	Visclosky	Fincher	Matheson	Smith (MO)
Crenshaw	Latham	Shuster	Lofgren	Polis	Fleming	Fleischmann	McAllister	Smith (NE)
Cuellar	Latta	Simpson	Lowenthal	Price (NC)	Flores	McCarthy (CA)	McCaul	Smith (NJ)
Culberson	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)	Lowe y	Quigley	Forbes	McCaul	McClintock	Smith (TX)
Daines	Long	Smith (NE)	Lujan Grisham	Rangel	Fortenberry	McHenry	McClintock	Southerland
Davis, Rodney	Lucas	Smith (NJ)	(NM)	Richmond	Fox	McIntyre	McHenry	Stewart
Denham	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)	Luján, Ben Ray	Roybal-Allard	Fox	McKeon	McIntyre	Stivers
Dent	Lummis	Southerland	(NM)	Ruiz	Franks (AZ)	McKinley	McKeon	Stockman
DeSantis	Maffei	Stewart	Lynch	Ruppersberger	Frelinghuysen	McMorris	McKinley	Stutzman
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Stivers	Maloney,	Rush	Gallego	Rodgers	McMorris	Terry
Duffy	Marino	Stockman	Carolyn	Ryan (OH)	Yarmuth	Garamendi	Rodgers	Thompson (PA)
Duncan (SC)	Massie	Stutzman	NOT VOTING—9			Gardner	Meadows	Thornberry
Duncan (TN)	McAllister	Terry	Byrne	Hanabusa	Miller, Gary	Garrett	Messer	Tiberi
Ellmers	McCarthy (CA)	Thompson (PA)	Campbell	Holding	Nunnelee	Gerlach	Mica	Tipton
Farenthold	McCaul	Thornberry	DesJarlais	Kingston	Poe (TX)	Gibbs	Michaud	Turner
Fincher	McClintock	Tiberi	ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR			Gibson	Miller (FL)	Upton
Fitzpatrick	McHenry	Tipton	The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).			Gingrey (GA)	Miller (MI)	Valadao
Fleischmann	McKeon	Turner	There is 1 minute remaining.			Gohmert	Mullin	Vela
Fleming	McKinley	Upton	□ 1524			Goodlatte	Mulvaney	Wagner
Flores	McMorris	Valadao	So the amendment was agreed to.			Gosar	Murphy (PA)	Walberg
Forbes	Rodgers	Wagner	The result of the vote was announced			Gowdy	Neugebauer	Walden
Fortenberry	Meadows	Walberg	as above recorded.			Granger	Noem	Walorski
Fox	Meehan	Walder	AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MASSIE			Graves (GA)	Nugent	Wal
Franks (AZ)	Messer	Walorski	The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished			Graves (MO)	Nunes	Weber (TX)
Frelinghuysen	Mica	Weber (TX)	business is the demand for a recorded			Green, Gene	Olson	Webster (FL)
Gardner	Miller (FL)	Webster (FL)	vote on the amendment offered by the			Griffin (AR)	Owens	West
Garrett	Miller (MI)	Whitfield	gentleman from Kentucky (Mr.			Griffith (VA)	Palazzo	Westmoreland
Gerlach	Mullin	Williams	MASSIE) on which further proceedings			Guthrie	Paulsen	Whitfield
Gibbs	Mulvaney	Wilson (SC)	were postponed and on which the ayes			Hall	Pearce	Williams
Gibson	Murphy (PA)	Wittman	prevailed by voice vote.			Hanna	Perry	Wilson (SC)
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Wolf	The Clerk will redesignate the			Harper	Peterson	Wittman
Gohmert	Noem	Woodall	amendment.			Harris	Petri	Wolf
Goodlatte	Nugent	Yoder	The Clerk redesignated the amend-			Hartzler	Pittenger	Womack
Gosar	Nunes	Young (AK)	ment.			Hastings (WA)	Pitts	Woodall
Gowdy	Olson	Young (IN)	RECORDED VOTE			Heck (NV)	Polis	Yoder
Granger	Palazzo		The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote			Hensarling	Pompeo	Yoho
Graves (GA)	Paulsen		has been demanded.			Herrera Beutler	Posey	Young (AK)
Graves (MO)	Pearce		A recorded vote was ordered.			Hudson	Price (GA)	Young (IN)
Griffin (AR)	Perry		The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-			Huelskamp	Rahall	
Griffith (VA)	Petri		minute vote.			NOES—181		
Grimm	Pittenger		The vote was taken by electronic de-			Barber	Clark (MA)	Enyart
NOES—194			vice, and there were—ayes 241, noes 181,			Bass	Clarke (NY)	Eshoo
Barber	Chu	Dingell	not voting 10, as follows:			Beatty		Esty
Bass	Cicilline	Doggett	[Roll No. 425]			Becerra	Cleaver	Farr
Beatty	Clark (MA)	Doyle	AYES—241			Bera (CA)	Clyburn	Fattah
Becerra	Clarke (NY)	Duckworth	Aderholt			Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Bera (CA)	Clay	Edwards	Amash			Bishop (NY)	Connolly	Foster
Bishop (GA)	Cleaver	Ellison	Amodei			Blumenauer	Conyers	Frankel (FL)
Bishop (NY)	Clyburn	Engel	Bachmann			Bonamici	Cooper	Fudge
Blumenauer	Cohen	Enyart	Bachus			Brady (PA)	Courtney	Gabbard
Bonamici	Connolly	Eshoo	Barletta			Braley (IA)	Crowley	Garcia
Brady (PA)	Conyers	Esty	Barr			Brown (FL)	Cummings	Grayson
Braley (IA)	Cooper	Farr	Barrow (GA)			Brownley (CA)	Davis (CA)	Green, Al
Brown (FL)	Costa	Fattah	Barton			Bustos	Davis, Danny	Grijalva
Brownley (CA)	Courtney	Foster	Benishek			Butterfield	DeGette	Grimm
Bustos	Crowley	Frankel (FL)	Bentivolio			Capps	Delaney	Gutiérrez
Butterfield	Cummings	Fudge	Bilirakis			Capuano	DeLauro	Hahn
Capps	Davis (CA)	Gabbard	Bishop (UT)			Cárdenas	DelBene	Hastings (FL)
Capuano	Davis, Danny	Gallego	Black			Carney	Deutch	Heck (WA)
Cárdenas	DeFazio	Garamendi	Blackburn			Carson (IN)	Doggett	Higgins
Carney	DeGette	Garcia	Boustan			Castro (TX)	Doyle	Himes
Carson (IN)	Delaney	Grayson	Boustan			Castro (TX)	Duckworth	Hinojosa
Cartwright	DeLauro	Green, Al	Brady (TX)			Chu	Edwards	Holt
Castor (FL)	DelBene	Green, Gene	Bridenstine			Cicilline	Engel	Honda
Castro (TX)	Deutch	Grijalva						Horsford

Hoyer	McCollum	Sanchez, Loretta
Huffman	McDermott	Sarbanes
Israel	McGovern	Schakowsky
Jackson Lee	McNerney	Schiff
Jeffries	Meehan	Schneider
Johnson (GA)	Meeks	Schwartz
Johnson, E. B.	Meng	Scott (VA)
Kaptur	Miller, George	Scott, David
Keating	Moore	Serrano
Kelly (IL)	Moran	Sewell (AL)
Kennedy	Murphy (FL)	Shea-Porter
Kildee	Nadler	Sherman
Kilmer	Napolitano	Sinema
King (NY)	Neal	Sires
Kuster	Negrete McLeod	Slaughter
Langevin	Nolan	Smith (WA)
Larsen (WA)	O'Rourke	Speier
Larson (CT)	Pallone	Swalwell (CA)
Lee (CA)	Pascarell	Takano
Levin	Pastor (AZ)	Thompson (CA)
Lewis	Payne	Thompson (MS)
Lipinski	Pelosi	Tierney
Loebsock	Perlmutter	Titus
Lofgren	Peters (CA)	Tonko
Lowenthal	Peters (MI)	Tsongas
Lowe	Pingree (ME)	Van Hollen
Lujan Grisham	Pocan	Vargas
(NM)	Price (NC)	Veasey
Lujan, Ben Ray	Quigley	Velázquez
(NM)	Rangel	Visclosky
Lynch	Richmond	Wasserman
Maffei	Roybal-Allard	Schultz
Maloney,	Ruiz	Waters
Carolyn	Rush	Waxman
Maloney, Sean	Ryan (OH)	Welch
Matsui	Sanchez, Linda	Wilson (FL)
McCarthy (NY)	T.	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Byrne	Holding	Poe (TX)
Campbell	Kingston	Ruppersberger
DesJarlais	Miller, Gary	
Hanabusa	Nunnelee	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1527

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Madam Chair, on rollcall No. 425, I was unavoidably detained due to my responsibilities as the Ranking Member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read the last two lines.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the "Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2015".

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois) having assumed the chair, Ms. FOXX, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5016) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, directed her to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation

that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 661, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

□ 1530

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. NOLAN. I am opposed to it in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Nolan moves to recommit the bill H.R. 5016 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 62, line 9, insert after the dollar amount insert the following: "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

Page 67, line 16, insert after the dollar amount insert the following: "(decreased by \$10,000,000)".

Page 71, line 3, insert after the dollar amount insert the following: "(decreased by \$10,000,000)".

Page 88, line 21, insert after the dollar amount insert the following: "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill. It will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

Today, the proposal that I offer is a modest proposal, but it has the potential for great gain for this country. My amendment provides for \$5 million additional for the Small Business Development Centers across this country and an additional \$5 million for the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

The simple truth is that it is small businesses that drive this economy—28 million of them. Half of the workforce in this country comes from the small business community in this country. Two-thirds of all of the new jobs that are created are created by small businesses. We don't want to be a part of having missed the next great idea, because not only do small businesses create jobs and drive the engine of this economy, but they are the genesis of the next great new idea that will revolutionize the world, change and improve and better our lives.

But guess what? I am an old business guy myself. As a matter of fact, I am

quite sure I have never had any ideas of genius, but I will tell you what. Even if you do, that doesn't mean you know how to run a business, and that is what the Small Business Development Centers do—they do it for veterans, they do it for women, they do it for minorities. They teach them how to put together a business plan. They teach them how to put together a finance plan that will resonate with a curmudgeonly old banker. They teach you how to put together a sales and marketing plan. They show you how to put together engineering and design and production plans. They show you how to do sales and marketing and export plans to export your products overseas.

I have a woman in my district, Alicia Overby, who created a great little company called Baby Elephant Ears. With the help of the Small Business Administration, in 2 years she grew her company from \$12,000 to \$1.5 million in income, producing all kinds of wonderfully good-paying jobs, and all she needed to be able to do that was to get a little help from the Small Business Administration.

As a businessperson, I don't mind telling you, when times are hard, when times aren't good, you don't start cutting across the board. You look to where, maybe, you need to spend a little bit more money, to get a little more of an efficient production system, to, maybe, do a little better sales and marketing, to learn how to put together a finance plan so your banker will give you the working capital that you need to grow and expand and create jobs.

My friends, that is what this is all about. The Small Business Administration serves over 500,000 clients. Yes, that is right—500,000 clients. It generates \$4.5 billion in private capital that otherwise wouldn't get invested in new business, creating new jobs for people in this country. That is what this motion is all about.

Initially, it provides some additional moneys for Consumer Product Safety. What has that Commission done? Oh, it has only saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It has saved children from poisoning, saved children from dying in crib deaths, saved children from suffocating in refrigerators, and 4.5 million fewer foreign-made consumer products have been denied entry into this country. Is that worth an additional \$5 million to save the lives of someone's loved ones and children? You had better believe it is.

This amendment is all about creating jobs, creating business, creating opportunity for women, for minorities, for entrepreneurs. Why? Because it works. That is why. Do you want to know why it also works? I will tell you. It is because, when women and minorities succeed in this country, what happens? When entrepreneurs and businesses succeed in this country, what happens? When workers get good-paying jobs, what happens?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Florida opposed to the motion?

Mr. CRENSHAW. Yes, I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, let me just tell the gentleman that he will be happy to know that we have already taken care of all of his concerns in this bill.

We have a pretty good bill that we have worked on, Mr. Speaker. The bill has been on the floor now for 3 days. This is the first time this subcommittee bill has actually been to the full House since 2007. All of the Members of the House had a chance to look at the bill, and they had a chance to offer amendments. After that process, we now have a good bill that is even better.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Would the gentleman from Minnesota please clear the well while another Member is under recognition?

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman for clearing the well.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, we have a good bill that this process has actually made even better. It is a spending bill, and we know that the government needs money to provide services. Government needs something more right now, and we have tried to provide that. The government needs discipline to rein in spending. The government needs the courage to make decisions even when they are hard, and government needs a commitment to make sure that every task of government is accomplished more efficiently and more effectively than it ever has been before, because I will tell you, if life is going to change in America, life has to change right here in Washington, D.C., and this bill takes a giant step forward in making that change.

First of all, we rein in this out-of-control spending that has been going on for so long. We have said for four straight years we are spending less money this year than we spent last year, and that is quite an accomplishment in itself. How do we do that? We do it just like every American business does, like every American family. They sit down. They take the money that they have, and they set priorities. Then they make some tough choices. That is what we have done.

We take agencies and programs that are no longer vital to the operation of the Federal Government or that have a history of wasting taxpayer resources, and in some cases, we get rid of them. Nine agencies are gone under this bill. We also take things like the Small Business Administration, which actually supports small business and assists in private sector job creation, and we add money to it because it is going to help turn the country around.

Another thing we do is rein in this out-of-control administration and out-

of-control bureaucracy. How do we do that? Let's just take, for instance, the IRS.

I think most people in this House would say that the IRS has betrayed the trust of the American people and that they have got a long way to go before they restore that trust. So what we have done in this bill is we have said we are going to rein in that out-of-control spending because your funding is going to be reduced. We send you back to the core issues, and we are not going to give any more money until you prove to us that you can be a good steward of the money that we have already given you.

□ 1545

We also say to the IRS no more wasting money on lavish conferences and silly videos. We say no more intimidating individuals and groups of individuals based on their political philosophy. No more.

We say no more drafting rules and trying to shut down freedom of speech, which is guaranteed by our Constitution. We say, listen, we don't want you meddling anymore in our daily lives, much less our health care.

If you are like me and you are tired of seeing taxpayers' dollars go down the drain, if you are like me and you are tired of seeing nameless, faceless bureaucrats invade your life more and more and more, well, then join with me in saying we want responsible spending, we want reasonable regulation, we want to unleash the individual responsibility that has made our country great.

Vote "no" on the motion to recommit and vote "yes" on the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill and agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 198, noes 225, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 426]

AYES—198

Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)

Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield

Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)

Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Galleo
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel

Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi

NOES—225

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador

LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen

Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster

Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—9

Byrne
Campbell
DesJarlais

Hanabusa
Huelskamp
Kingston

Miller, Gary
Nunnelee
Poe (TX)

□ 1552

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 195, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 427]

YEAS—228

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coble

Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Gardner

Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)

Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin

Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—195

Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel

Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal

Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes

Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires

Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speler
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas

Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Byrne
Campbell
DesJarlais

Hanabusa
Kingston
Miller, Gary

Nunnelee
Poe (TX)
Rush

□ 1602

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 3230, PAY OUR GUARD AND RESERVE ACT

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 7(c) of rule XXII, I hereby give notice of my intention to offer a motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3230, a conference report on the Veterans' Access to Care through Choice, Accountability, and Transparency Act of 2014.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Mr. Barber moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 3230 (an Act to improve the access of veterans to medical services from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes) be instructed to—

(1) recede from disagreement with section 701 of the Senate amendment (relating to the expansion of the Marine Gunnery Sergeant John David Fry Scholarship); and

(2) recede from the House amendment and concur in the Senate amendment in all other instances.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore (Mr. RIBBLE). The gentleman's notice will appear in the RECORD.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 3230, PAY OUR GUARD AND RESERVE ACT

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to instruct at the desk.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gallego moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 3230 (an Act to improve the access of veterans to medical services from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes) be instructed to recede from disagreement with section 601 of the Senate amendment (relating to authorization of major medical facility leases).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7(b) of rule XXII, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GALLEGO) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard so much about the challenges that the VA faces and how it has totally, thoroughly, and completely failed many of our veterans.

This motion to instruct the conferees would be a motion to ask that we essentially recede to the Senate provisions on leases per VA facilities.

What this would do would be to provide and expand 26 VA facilities from across the country and improve access to care for our Nation's veterans, including the 1.7 million veterans from across Texas.

In the district that I represent, as an example, District 23, which comprises about 24 percent of the land area of Texas, it is 800 miles or so from one corner of the district to the other, and in that district are a very large number of veterans. The challenge is, first off, to be able to get the veterans who have served, who are from the rural areas, to get them access to the nearest VA facility.

From my hometown of Alpine, for example, to El Paso, where there is a VA clinic, it is some 220 miles. If you live further south in Brewster County, that distance is longer. If you live here in Eagle Pass, in Maverick County, for example, you have got to go all the way down to the Rio Grande Valley before you find the nearest veterans facility—actually, all the way down to Corpus.

The Senate provisions would allow for an additional 26 facilities, including a new facility in Lubbock and improvements and consolidations to facilities in San Antonio that are critical to veterans and their families. New facilities will help address the wait times for medical care where it is needed for veterans in our communities.

Frankly, these facilities will help open up appointment slots. According to an internal VA audit that has been released, there are more than 57,000 patients who have waited at least 90 days for their first appointment. Unfortunately, some VA facilities in Texas have among the highest average of wait times in the Nation, and that is totally inexcusable. It fails the people who stood up and served their country and did so much to maintain and protect our freedom.

While we need to explore all our options, including more contracted care

to address the backlog, we also have to make sure that the VA has the capacity to fill the needs of our vets, and especially for those who have unique health care needs.

I maintain that regardless of where you live in Texas or any other State, you have as much right to health care as any veteran from any other part of the State. And by creating an additional 26 facilities, you would actually be creating more slots and giving more access to more people.

For rural vets who face additional barriers—for example, if you are driving from Alpine to El Paso, that is 220 miles, and you need a driver, and that driver has to take time off from work; you need probably to spend the night in El Paso, that is a hotel room; and you have got to eat while you are there, so that is meals—all of those, additional expenses.

The other thing, frankly, is that many of the rural vets tend to be older, sicker, and poorer than the general population. These additional facilities may very well be lifesavers for that population.

These new facilities will help address wait times for medical care where it is needed, and they are crucial. Frankly, I know there has been a conversation on the House side with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle about creating more facilities than 26.

I know that my friends from Oklahoma, for example, would like to see an additional clinic in Tulsa that would serve Oklahoma. Oklahoma veterans, as Texas veterans, as veterans across the board in every State, deserve more access to health care and better access to health care.

This week, in fact, the Acting Secretary of the VA, Secretary Gibson, told members of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee that we need to increase the internal capacity at the VA. And while we need to do a lot more than just that, these additional facilities would help achieve that goal.

One thing is clear. We have a growing demand for care. As we draw down from all of the places where we are right now—Afghanistan, for example—as we change the shape of our military going into the future, we will have more and more veterans entering the health care system. They deserve better treatment than the veterans in our health care system have had.

Frankly, the entire system needs to be upgraded and to provide A-1 quality health care to each and every person who has served in uniform and their families. We must grow the capacity. We must continue to ensure quality and to meet the growing demand for our veterans.

These leases that I am talking about in some 18 States, they will help address some of the underlying problems that lead to treatment delays. If you look at it, we are funneling all of the veterans into a very few health care facilities across the country. If we accede to the Senate's suggestion for addi-

tional facilities, we will have community-based outpatient clinics, for example, or primary care clinics or specialty clinics. It will be a huge help to everyone, and that is incredibly important.

As you look at this map, it gives you some idea of just one microcosm in one congressional district in this country what difference additional VA facilities would make.

Look at the distance from the nearest facilities. If you live here along the Texas-Mexico border and you are trying to go up to the nearest facilities, which are either in El Paso or in Big Spring or over here in San Antonio, the distances are enormous. That is so much to ask of a World War II vet or a Korean war vet who is getting older, who is having to ask for help from somebody, for somebody to take time off of work to take them for a basic appointment, and then, frankly, as we have seen, to be unable to get the health care that he or she needs and deserves.

There is no part of the population in this country that is more deserving of health care than our veterans who have served in uniform in any conflict; or, frankly, even if they haven't been in conflict, they have stepped forward, they have put themselves at the Nation's disposal, and they have protected our freedom each and every day that they wore that uniform. They deserve much better than they have gotten over the course of history.

And I would point out, this isn't a new issue. There were more than 15 reports at the VA that have indicated that care was substandard. Congress has known about this for a long time.

The challenge with Congress is that it is a crisis management institution. Whatever the crisis of the day is, that is what Congress responds to. And if there is a subsequent crisis that takes the first crisis off of the front page, then suddenly Congress is reacting to the new crisis and forgets about the old one.

This is too important to forget about. This is too critical to our veterans. It has to be taken care of; it has to be resolved; and it has to be resolved once and for all so that there are not an additional 15 reports out there about problems at the VA, so that we don't hear every day from the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars or any of these other organizations that for years have been telling Congress that the VA has problems.

Let's step forward. Let's fix it. Let's fix it now, once and for all. And we can take that first step, as a body, Mr. Speaker and Members. We can take that first step as a body by making sure that there are at least—at least—26 new leased facilities across the country that will take care of this issue and that will provide additional service to our veterans across the country.

□ 1615

I point out that these additional facilities are in places like Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Puerto Rico, California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, Tennessee, Illinois, Nebraska, South Carolina, Arizona, New Mexico, New Jersey, Georgia, Hawaii, and Kansas.

Whether you are a Democratic Member of this body or a Republican Member of this body, you should be in favor of additional VA facilities. You should be in favor of broadening up that funnel so that it is not so clogged up and we are not trying to put so many people through such a narrow slot and create all of these problems where people don't get the health care that they need and deserve.

New facilities, as I said, will help address the wait times for medical care where it is needed. And as a guy who represents a vastly rural area but who also represents urban areas in El Paso and San Antonio, I will tell you that this helps everybody. It helps every single veteran, whether you are a rural guy or an urban guy, whether you served in uniform in World War II or whether you are a serviceman or -woman from the most recent conflict. You deserve, and America has made a commitment to you, that you will get health care, and you will get quality health care.

This is the first step in that direction. It is incredibly important that, right, left, center, Democrat, Republican, or Independent, whatever you think you are, you ought to be in favor of additional facilities for the VA, you ought to be in favor of better health care for our veterans, and you ought to be in favor of using the Senate language.

Frankly, again, I know that there are some Members, my colleagues who are from Oklahoma, who would like to see additional facilities and who would want one in their State. I agree with that too. The more that we can do to help our veterans and to meet our commitment, the more we ought to do. And, frankly, we ought to do a lot more than we have been doing.

Again, I move that we instruct the conferees on H.R. 3230, the Veterans' Access to Care through Choice, Accountability, and Transparency Act of 2014, to recede to the Senate provisions on leases for VA facilities under title 6, section 601. It is incredibly important not only to me, not only to the 23rd, but it is important to 435 Members of this body, and it is important to every single veteran in every single one of our congressional districts.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to instruct and yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, while I can appreciate the work that has been done on the other side of this building over in the Senate, I would remind the House that

it has been the House committee that has conducted the oversight that has brought this issue to light. The corruption and the arrogance that has taken root at the Department of Veterans Affairs did not, as my colleagues say, did not happen overnight.

But I just want to tell my colleagues a little of the history about what brings us here today. From the 9th of June to July 24, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs will have held 12 full committee hearings highlighting the problems that exist at the Department of Veterans Affairs. But beginning with the 112th Congress, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs has held 196 hearings, of which 126 were oversight hearings, and in the 113th Congress alone, we have held 96 hearings to date. We are doing our work.

As a result of our work, both the House and the Senate correctly moved to address the problems that exist at the Department. And as is often the case, the bills we pushed through have reflected our good intentions, but there has been a vacuum while waiting for the CBO to score the bills.

It is important to remember that the current scandal at VA really entails two issues: timely access to the health care that veterans have earned, and accountability because of the culture of corruption that exists among far too many senior leaders who have put their own welfare ahead of those they are supposed to be serving.

The CBO finally provided us with a formal score on the Senate amendment on the 17th of July. Since that time, and even prior to that time, my staff has been in daily contact with our Senate counterparts, and we are making progress on the conference report.

There are differences of opinion as to what the final conference report, in fact, is going to say. That is the nature of our work. But to my knowledge, there is no impasse that has been reached at this point. Now, I am confident that the good will on both sides of the aisle and both sides of the Hill will present a report that both the House and the Senate can pass before the August recess, so it really makes no sense to take the Senate position on the leases at this time. In fact, some of the provisions in the Senate version are similar to the House bills that have been waiting in the Senate for months, and they could have been sent—any one of them—on to the President for his signature.

That brings me to the specifics of the motion to instruct today. On December 10, 2013, the House passed H.R. 3521 by a vote of 346-1. That bill contained provisions to authorize 27 VA community-based outpatient clinics. It includes the Tulsa, Oklahoma, clinic that my colleague referred to as not being in the Senate bill. And like nearly a dozen other House bills passed in a bipartisan fashion, they are stalled in the Senate. The Senate could pass and send the 27-clinic bill that we sent over to them in December today.

Mr. Speaker, I must point out that on a total of six different occasions, Senator VITTER from Louisiana and others, both Republican and Democrat, have gone to the Senate floor to request a vote on H.R. 3521 and have been blocked by the Democrats in the Senate. Perhaps the motion to instruct today should be revised to instruct the majority leader of the Senate or others in the Senate Democratic Caucus.

Again, Mr. Speaker, we are making progress on the conference report, and to recede at this point to the Senate position would be premature at best.

Now, let me spend a few moments talking about the VA budget needs. In each of our annual budget hearings, Members have repeatedly asked the Secretary of the VA: Do you have the resources that you need to get the job done? And every single time, the Secretary has said "yes." And now today, suddenly because of the oversight of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Acting Secretary Gibson testified before the Senate that they will need approximately \$17.6 billion in additional resources to meet current demand for the remainder of this year and into 2017.

In his testimony, Acting Secretary Gibson stated that about \$10 billion of this money would go to purchase care and to hire 10,000 new clinical staff. He further stated that the purchased care would decline over time with a gradual shift back to reliance on internal VA care. He also said about \$6 billion would be spent on new infrastructure.

So, what the Acting Secretary is saying is, give us billions of more tax dollars to continue reliance upon care that will continue to force veterans to drive, as my colleague has said, in far too many cases hundreds of miles for the care that they have earned, and, oh, by the way, give us billions of more dollars to dump into our construction program that has been shown to be so ineptly managed to result in major projects being on average 35 months—not days—35 months behind schedule and at least \$366 million over cost.

Now, again, Mr. Speaker, why would we automatically stand up, salute, and write a check when the inspector general and the GAO have both said we cannot trust VA's numbers on multiple occasions? So the Department, which Rob Nabors describes as having a "corrosive culture," now asks for nearly \$18 billion.

Look, we can't allow the Department of Veterans Affairs to continue to consider itself a sacred cow above serious oversight on how the already significant resources we provide to the Department have been spent. Decades of a kid-glove approach by Congress to holding VA accountable has led us to the issues that confront us today. So I would urge my colleagues to oppose the motion to instruct.

At this time, I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. JOLLY).

Mr. JOLLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition, respectfully, to this motion not because anybody here opposes expanded access to care. I believe we all do. But I oppose it today because it interferes, I believe, with the urgency of getting a clean bill out of conference.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman has done great work. There are bills over there that the Senate could approve tomorrow. But if we encumber our conferees and we encumber this conference committee any more, we risk delaying final passage of a bill that is intended to get health care to the veterans now to clear the wait list now. That is the urgency.

We all have ideas for long-term reforms. This Member has his own ideas for long-term reform. We have to work those through the process. I believe we should consider giving every veteran a Choice Card and let them choose where they want to go. I believe we should consider competitively awarding management contracts for many of our VA health care facilities so that veterans who want to stay in the VA health care system can do so but can rely on more efficient and more responsible management. I think we should consider streamlining DOD health with TRICARE, with the VA, and look for efficiencies there.

But those are all matters for another day, for another committee hearing, for another bill, and for another piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, we should not encumber our conferees any more than they already are in having to negotiate with the Senate. The fact is the Senate bill is encumbered with labor provisions and directed projects, and these labor provisions and these directed projects do absolutely nothing—nothing—to get the veterans off the wait list now.

Let's have the conferees agree to what we can agree to, which is, if you live more than 40 miles away from a VA facility, then give them immediate access to private care. If they are on a wait list, give them immediate access to private care. We can pass those now. The conferees can agree to that.

And here is the absolute absurdity to all of this. I am a new Member with a new perspective. I understand how this body works. But we have 2 to 3 weeks left before we go back to our districts for August recess. We have a President who, every single day, demands that this Congress provide funding for expanded health care to those who are coming here illegally right now. We cannot honestly have a dialogue and suggest that we need to immediately fund health care for those who are coming here illegally if we have a VA bill that is stuck in a conference committee and is encumbered by unnecessary provisions.

We should demand that our veterans receive the health care services that they deserve before we begin to have a conversation with the President about how we ever expand health care services to those who come here illegally.

So I appreciate my colleagues' concern for expanded care, and I agree with that. There is a bill that has been passed and is sitting in the Senate. The Senate should pick it up and pass it. But encumbering the conferees is not the right way to do this. Frankly, it complicates the process and delays the process. We need a VA reform bill back here from conference committee as quickly as possible to ensure that our veterans receive the health care that, frankly, this House supported with 390 votes when this bill passed. This is not a controversial measure.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman's work on this, and I know that the chairman has the same dedication that my colleague does to expanded care. We will continue to work these issues. But the immediate need is to expand health care choices for our veterans today, and as I mentioned, before we ever begin to talk to the President about expanding health care for those who come here illegally.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman.

□ 1630

Mr. GALLEGU. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GALLEGU. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 18½ minutes remaining.

Mr. GALLEGU. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am in my first term as a Member, and growing up as a kid in Alpine, Texas, I always heard the saying with respect to things that were really, really hard, and that saying was it takes an act of Congress to do that, and for the first time in my life, Mr. Speaker, I finally understand what that means because part of our challenge as an institution is that we are so wrapped up with who goes first, whether it is the House or the Senate.

The House passed a bill by 390 votes. That is great. The Senate version passed by 93-3, and here, we are discussing whether the House version or the Senate version is better, and in the meantime, we are failing our veterans.

My own view is that people across the political spectrum, veterans and nonveterans alike, are tired of the political blame game and the finger-pointing. Notice that not once did I ever really talk about the differences between Democrats and Republicans because, frankly, there are both Democratic veterans and Republican veterans and Libertarian veterans and Independent veterans and apolitical and nonpolitical veterans.

The issue of veterans should not be something that we pound each other over the head on. The issue of veterans is something that should bring us all together in a cohesive fashion, so that we can move forward as a country and

show the rest of America that Congress can actually function as intended, that it can actually work its will as a body and move a product forward.

The idea that we would have to wait for a clean bill, that we would have to wait for procedure to take its course and for things to happen is telling people we will get to it.

Along the border, there is a saying, and that saying is *mañana*. *Mañana* seems to be the busiest day of Congress' week. *Mañana*, we will do it tomorrow. Tomorrow seems to be the day that Congress takes action on every single issue, and veterans are too important to be left until tomorrow.

The American people view Congress as an institution that is very full of hot air, and they don't understand why we recess in August when it is hot here because we would fit right in with the rest of the environment in the month of August.

The approval ratings for Congress are lower than they have ever been since the Gallup organization started taking polls, and it would appear to me that there is good reason for that.

I have great respect for the chairman and the other Members of this body. Their work, I admire. I don't admire, though, how much time it takes for this Congress to move forward. Another day, another hearing, another conversation, another headline—all of that while another veteran waits, and another veteran waits, and another veteran waits.

My motion to instruct doesn't touch topside or bottom the rest of the Senate bill. My motion to instruct talks about one particular provision of the Senate bill, and that one particular provision deals with additional space—additional leases for additional facilities.

It doesn't talk about choice cards or private pay or the rates or any of those other things which are crucial issues and important. My motion just deals with this issue that I talked about earlier, which is the funnel. We have such a narrow opening in this funnel that we try to channel all of our veterans through, and there is not enough space.

There are not enough resources there. We don't have adequate health care providers in the mental health fields, for example. We don't have enough specialists. We don't have enough places to put them. We don't have enough facilities. People have to go too far in order to get their health care, and as a result, they are not getting their health care at all.

Mr. Speaker, *mañana* isn't good enough. *Mañana*, tomorrow, should not be the busiest day of our week. This is not an issue or question that should be left for tomorrow. This is an issue that Congress can decide now, immediately.

We can instruct our conferees not on the rest of the aspects of the bill because I understand that takes time and negotiation, but we can come together on one part of the bill. We can come together to the one part of the bill that

says we need additional facilities, not only in Texas—although Texas needs them—but in other States as well. That serves all of our veterans well.

This isn't about a Democratic position or a Democratic Senate versus a Republican position and a Republican House. This is about our veterans who served every day in uniform, who sacrificed every day, so that 435 people here in this body and 100 people in the body across the way could serve and do our jobs and vote and participate in the American democratic experiment.

We wouldn't be here participating in this American democratic experiment, but for the service and the sacrifices of our veterans. If we recognized that, if we truly recognized that, then we would step forward now, not tomorrow. We would step forward now and admit that we desperately need additional VA facilities.

We desperately need those 26 additional places. We could put off for the conferees and allow the conferees the latitude to discuss all of the rest of the bill, but we ought to be able to come together on that one thing, and that one thing is those additional 26 facilities.

Waiting for a clean bill, I can't tell you, Mr. Speaker, how many times in meeting with the VA or the VFW or the American Legion or any one of the number of organizations like the Vietnam Veterans, I can't tell you how many times they tell me they have been asked to wait another day—wait, you will get your bill; wait, we will take care of you; wait, we understand you are important.

They don't need a pat on the head. They don't need a pat on the shoulder. What they need is what they have earned, and what they have earned is health care. Those 26 additional facilities would help us get them their health care and help us get them exactly what they need and what our government has committed to them, regardless of party, regardless of rhetoric, regardless of partisanship, regardless of blame, regardless of whatever.

If I started by saying it takes an act of Congress to do this, this is a great opportunity for Congress to step forward and say, through an act of Congress, we understand how important the veterans are, and we are not saving that until tomorrow—you will get your 26 facilities, your 26 additional facilities.

We will broaden that pipeline, so that more veterans across this country will have access to health care, and we will do it now.

Mr. Speaker, I don't think that is too much to ask.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, who has the right to close?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has the right to close. The gentleman from Florida has 18½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Texas has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is curious to me that my colleague talks about not waiting, not waiting, not waiting—mañana.

The House passed a bill in December—in December. How much longer do veterans have to wait before the bill that resides in the Senate is passed? That is what we have been waiting for.

I cannot figure out what my colleague has against the veterans in Tulsa, Oklahoma, because that is the clinic that is missing out of the bill that he is wanting to instruct us to accept. Why would we not give access for care to the veterans in Oklahoma? It doesn't make any sense.

So when my colleague says mañana, saying that, for some reason, we are trying to delay access to care, I say, oh, no—oh, no. What this bill actually does is it expands care way beyond what VA has ever purported to be able to do.

The clinics that we are talking about authorizing may not even be necessary in future years—I am not talking about these specific clinics—because veterans will be able to go out into the private sector.

No longer will there be a bottleneck within the Department of Veterans Affairs providing access to care for the veterans. You see, that is what has happened with VA really since the 1940s.

They have been trying to force veterans to drive for hours to facilities to get their care in places that they don't want to have to get their care at, to get their care when VA says they will get their care, not when the veteran says they want their care, so let's change the formula a little bit. Let's give veterans their care where they want to get it and when they want to get it.

So I say to my friend that if we truly want to service the most veterans, you have got to ask the Senate to pass the bill that we passed in December because, for some reason, the Senate doesn't want to put a clinic in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mr. Speaker, we have no additional speakers at this time, and I urge my colleagues to oppose the motion to instruct.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me start by, in all sincerity, saying that I have the greatest respect for Chairman MILLER and the work that he has been doing. I follow his comments and his remarks and his committee regularly because the issue of veterans is an issue that is near and dear to my heart, as it is to so many of us, and I have great respect for his views and his expertise.

While I may differ in my opinion, I certainly would never, ever think that his motives are impure because they are not. He is very sincere and very driven to help, but here is what I don't

understand. For veterans across the country, they don't care, in my view, if the first two letters on a bill are H.R. or S.

That makes no difference, topside or bottom, to any veteran that I have ever talked to. I would urge my colleagues to talk to as many veterans as they can and to ask them specifically: Does it matter to you if this is a Senate bill or a House bill? I guarantee you that every veteran across the country will say, no, it doesn't matter.

So the idea that we are stuck here at this point in the process because the House wants a House bill and the Senate would like a Senate bill, frankly, that is ludicrous, and it is offensive to the veterans who have served our country.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GALLEGO. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. It is not a House bill or a Senate bill question because this is a House bill that the Senate amended, so it is not a matter of whether it is a House bill, House resolution, Senate bill, Senate resolution, it is a House bill that the Senate has amended.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

□ 1645

Mr. GALLEGO. Absolutely, Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield.

I would point out that part of the conversation that we have had is asking the Senate to take action on a bill that the House sent over, when that is even a better argument for this motion, because the House bill is already back from the Senate in the House, and we can settle this question once and for all by instructing our conferees to accept that language.

I would urge that we have 26 additional facilities. I would commit to the chairman that I will do all I can to make sure that it is not just 26 facilities, that if it needs to be 27, I am happy to do that. I have worked in a very bipartisan fashion with the Democratic and Republican members of the Armed Services Committee, particularly the freshman members of the committee, in order to do that.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Chairman, I am always happy to yield.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Thank you very much.

The problem we are going to have is that a conference report is a privileged report. It is not amendable. So you will not be able to add an additional clinic in the conference report.

Even if we recede to the Senate position, we will be stuck with 26 clinics. That is why it is critical that the House bill that has been languishing for 7 months that is over there be passed and sent to the President today.

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, again, I am always happy. I love the process, and I am a huge believer in the democratic system, but I will tell you that

the idea that we are stuck at 26 and we are stuck at 26 forever is not a credible argument because there are other vehicles in the process that would be just as rapid and just as fast if we would get over this idea, this pride of authorship, and if we would all work together on a bipartisan basis to fashion a solution that all veterans can live with. That is incredibly important. For me, this is a starting point, not an ending point.

It is important, it seems to me—and I hope to do that by example, Mr. Speaker, that we stay away from the finger-pointing and the blame game—that we not be guilty of the fiery rhetoric I have never understood.

As a west Texan, my instinct is always to put fires out. It is never my instinct to add additional fuel. So the partisan fires that rage in this building, it seems to me, need to be put out, and the interest of the American people and, in this case, the American veteran need to be put first and foremost and at the front and center of everything that we are doing.

We shouldn't stand and salute the VA, as the chairman has indicated—I agree with that—but we should stand and salute every single veteran who has served and every single veteran who deserves health care and who doesn't get it.

We should apologize, Mr. Speaker, to every single veteran who has stood in line for those months and months at the VA and not been able to make it through that small funnel, and we should apologize to them if we don't broaden that funnel to allow more people to get more care.

Yeah, there may be changes to the system, but those changes to the system are further down the hall, further down the way, further down the road, further down whatever. Today, here, we are talking about additional VA facilities. That one question we can settle, we can settle tonight or tomorrow, whenever the vote is on this, and we can make sure that we expand that pipeline, so that we don't try to push so many veterans through this really narrow pipeline, so that some of them get squeezed out of the system.

We should make that pipeline bigger so that more people get served, and each of us, each of us—Republican, Democrat, Independent, Libertarian, agnostic—each of us should be proud of that vote.

Stand up and salute our veterans, stand up and salute our people who served, and stand up and admit that they need access to health care. That is what this motion does, Mr. Speaker.

On that note, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

The question is on the motion to instruct.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

NEW DATA ON MARCELLUS PRODUCTION

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, natural gas production in the Marcellus and Utica shale formations is projected to grow 36 percent by 2035, according to a recently released industry report from ICF International.

According to the report, which is released quarterly:

Well data from producers suggests ultimate recovery of gas in the Marcellus will average 6.2 billion cubic feet per well, up from 5.2 billion cubic feet per well in the last report.

According to a recent Energy Information Administration drilling report, gas production in Pennsylvania alone has more than quadrupled from 2009 to 2011.

Today, Bloomberg News reports:

Record natural gas production from the Marcellus is helping send U.S. output to an alltime high.

Another recent industry report from Morningstar, Incorporated, noted that Pennsylvania is now ranked third in the Nation for natural gas production and that the Marcellus is expected to account for nearly one-fourth of all U.S. gas output by 2015.

Mr. Speaker, natural gas continues to provide jobs and family-sustaining incomes that are much needed in the Nation's slow economic recovery. At the same time, we are moving closer to energy independence.

UNFUNDED LIABILITIES—THE GREATEST THREAT TO OUR FUTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YOH). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS), I believe it is southeast Illinois.

CELEBRATING THE LIVES OF ALAN DIXON AND KENNY GRAY

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague for yielding.

I rise today to celebrate the lives of two extraordinary public servants, both considered from southern Illinois—one from deep southern Illinois—Senator Alan Dixon and Congressman Kenny Gray. Both passed within the last week or so, but our mourning has turned into remembrance and reverence for their undeniable commitment to all of us.

Senator Alan Dixon—or as he was commonly known, Al the Pal, as we from Illinois knew him, and eventually everyone else in this institution and in Washington knew him as that also—was a larger-than-life personality, with a can-do spirit, if you will.

He came to Washington to get things done, particularly for his beloved Illinois. From his beginnings in Belleville and St. Clair County to being State treasurer and secretary of State, he modernized the offices he served in to better serve the people of the State.

Elected to the U.S. Senate in 1980, he soon realized that Illinois lacked a cohesive message in Washington, D.C.

With Senator Chuck Percy, he began a monthly Illinois get-together that continues to this day. It brings together Members of the House and the Senate, downstate, Chicago, Republican, Democrat, conservative, moderate, and liberal. We sit around, and we talk about the Illinois agenda and how we can work together to advance it.

Our prayers and best wishes go out to his wife, Jody, and his family and friends.

I would also like to single out a couple of other people who were very special in his life. One was Gene Callahan and Scott Shearer. Their public service on his behalf is emblematic of that of all those who worked with my friend, Al the Pal.

Just as a side note to my colleague, we have a colleague here who is a Member of Congress, CHERI BUSTOS, who is the daughter of Gene; and there is that great connection of, in essence, a politically active family that continues to serve.

We will miss Al the Pal. He was a great friend and a great public servant.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me turn to Kenny Gray. Kenny Gray was a very colorful Member of this Chamber, well known for spending many hours in the chair. He loved this House so much that, after he retired, he ran again and came back.

He was known as really a cult of personality. In a sea of Washington grey suits, white shirts, and red ties, Kenny stormed through this place in a flurry of colors that had never been seen before, but you dare not look away, as the Prince of southern Illinois was here, and he was determined to fight for his constituents.

Kenny made a big difference in southern Illinois. As the coal industry started suffering challenges, he worked hard. He was known as the Prince of Pork and the Prince of southern Illinois.

He worked diligently to bring the interstate system to southern Illinois, and he is also credited to bring a major water conservancy, Rend Lake, which brings and provides much of the needed drinking water to southern Illinois, and I would argue deep southern Illinois.

I am reminded of how he helped young people from southern Illinois come and grow here in D.C. A favorite example is my friend Brenda Otterson of West Frankfort, who came out to D.C. a few years back.

She came here as a Republican—Kenny is a Democrat—but as a Republican. Brenda came from a family of Democrats. Try as he might, Kenny worked hard to convert her.

When he finally realized she wasn't budging, he said, fine, and he helped her get a full-time job with a Republican Member. She served with distinction and never forgot her Kenny Gray roots.

Kenny's wife, Toedy, and their family deserve a special prayer and thanks from all of us.

Mr. Speaker, time comes, and time goes—rabid debates, a flurry of activities. We always take time out to remember those of our colleagues from future generations who are served, served nobly, and then gone home.

I think it is just fitting to remember that we remember those who served selflessly for many years as we take up their call to continue to do the same.

It is also important to remember to enjoy each and every day, enjoy life, work hard—because everything has its time under the Sun and everything is passing. That is why I appreciate the opportunity to serve. I love the Chamber. I love my colleagues.

With that, thank you for this opportunity, my colleague, Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Thank you, Mr. SHIMKUS.

Mr. Speaker, a couple of weeks ago, I came to the floor and did a bit of a presentation of some of the numbers we were seeing on what was actually happening in our debt, in our future economic growth, why we were so stagnant in today's economy, and the overhang that was, I believe, the very thing that was slowing down future economic growth.

I had a number of phone calls and a number of emails and a few comments on Facebook asking for a little more definition, a little more presentation. So I thought I would come to the floor this evening, take some of this leadership hour, and walk through some of the numbers.

I have to apologize to everyone right now, I am going to throw out a lot of math, a lot of numbers, but you are going to see a theme here of what is coming at us, and it is coming at us very, very fast.

After we do this, I want to do a little talking about a piece of legislation that I have that has made it through committee, and I am hoping, over the next couple of months, we will come to

the floor and what that piece of legislation, I believe, means to sort of transparency here in our government with the EPA and hopefully as just sort of the future of how we deal with data in this Federal Government.

The chart alongside me—and I know there are lots of lines in it and it is hard to read, but it has a very, very, very simple theme—I am going to show variations of this on a couple of different boards.

□ 1700

The red you see down at the bottom is what we call discretionary spending. That is what we substantially get to come down and vote on.

That discretionary spending, if you look at the next decade on this chart, basically stays the same. So the military, the Park Service, the FBI, education, and these things that are programmatic that we come down and vote for on the discretionary side of the budget are pretty much staying even for the next 10 years.

Do you see the blue lines? They are just slightly shy of doubling. They basically double over the next 10 years. That is mandatory spending. That is Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, interest on the debt, veterans' benefits, and now ObamaCare, things that are built in by formula. And they grow and grow and grow and grow, and they consume everything in their path.

That is what is going on here.

When I do meetings back home in Arizona, in the district, you often get this question: Why do you all fight with each other? Why do you all fuss with each other? And my answer is: It is about the money. And you get this look.

You must understand, we come to this floor and we are fighting over, fussing over, in many ways, a shrinking pot of resources, even though today we have actually the highest revenues this Federal Government has ever received.

So where is the money going? It is going to that mandatory spending. We need to deal with the reality that the mandatory spending—the entitlements—are consuming our future. So that is what this chart is basically saying.

We are going to the next chart. The reason I am going to put this one up is this is from 2013. So we actually know it has happened. It is a closed book.

If you look at the blue areas, that is mandatory spending. You will see Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid. You will see other income. You have supplemental programs like food stamps, WIC, and some of those types of programs. You will see veterans' benefits down here. And about 6 percent of our budget last year—our money, our spending—went to interest. Thirty-two percent last year is what we, as Members of Congress, got to come down here and do policy on.

Understand that in 9 budget years—and I am going to show you that pie

chart in a moment. That is 32 percent. In 9 budget years, that goes from 32 percent of our spending and collapses down to 22 percent. That 22 percent has your military, the FBI, the education, health research. All those types of things are in that remaining portion of the pie.

This was something that I picked up several months ago, and I was shocked it did not get more discussion here on the floor of the House or around here in Washington. Last September, we had the Chief of Staff of the United States Army in discussion before Congress talking about the future of the Army and what was actually going on. In his quote, he basically says that 46 percent of the Army spending today is personnel costs, like salaries, pensions, health care. By 2023, 9 years from now, it is going to be 80 percent.

So get your head around this: 80 percent of the Army's spending in 9 years will be personnel costs. It will not be equipment. It will not be things that fly fast and go kaboom or make our soldiers safer. It will be personnel costs. In 9 years, 80 percent of that Army's budget will be personnel costs.

You have got to understand the demographic bubble our country is in. The fact of the matter is these costs are consuming us. We can have a debate of, well, it's uncomfortable to talk about, it's not politically correct, when you talk about Medicare and Social Security you can get yourself unelected, but if you care about these programs, if you care about the social contract we as Members of Congress have with our constituents, you need to step up and understand the underlying math so you can save them—because it is math.

Think about if I came to you and told you that 9 years from now, for a branch of our service, 80 percent of their money is not equipment, is not things that keep the soldiers safe, but it is just going to be salaries, health care, and retirement. You need to understand that the very thing we are discussing on our overall Federal budget is now also hitting Federal employees and our military.

I am going to rotate to the next board. Remember, this one shows 32 percent of all of our spending was discretionary.

This is 9 budget years from now, so it is 2024. Nine budget years from now, that discretionary portion falls to 22 percent of our spending. And this is still the military; this is still the FBI; it is still health research; it is still education.

So what is happening here? Well, on the previous pie chart, interest was 6 percent of our budget, 6 percent of our spending. In 9 years, we predict it to be around 14 percent. That is assuming that we stay with historic norms on interest rates. If interest rates spike, if we have 1979, 1980, 1981, or 1982 all over again, our interest exposure consumes huge portions of what is left in the discretionary budget.

You must understand what we have done with the explosion of our deficits

in this country. We have actually made this country rather fragile to interest rate exposure, and something you need to understand is we now become more and more subject to the world's interest rate markets and our ability to constantly sell more and more of our debt.

There was something I found sort of amusing, and I didn't bring the actual numbers with me, but 2 days ago this administration was announcing how happy they were with that the deficit numbers and where they were at. The problem was the deficit numbers weren't that different from last year, and they were substantially higher than they were predicting last September, one more time demonstrating here in Washington you can spin almost anything. And if you have a compliant press, complicit press—whatever you want to use—you can make it sound like happy talk.

The numbers are not getting better.

So in 9 budget years, 24 percent of our spending is going to be Social Security.

On occasion, I will have someone on the left who will show up at one of our discussion groups, our working groups, or our town halls and demand a discussion about Social Security, saying Social Security is fully funded. They have all those IOUs in it.

Here is the basic math on Social Security.

Social Security is holding about \$2.3 trillion of special Treasury notes from the Treasury Department. Obviously, the Treasury Department, if they were to pay those back—which they will—they have to go borrow the money, because they have already spent the money. That is the asset in Social Security. Understand, Social Security is sitting on about a \$24 trillion unfunded liability. So they are holding about \$2.3 trillion in special Treasury notes, and they have \$24 trillion in unfunded liabilities.

And this is where it ties in. We talked about this a couple of weeks ago.

At the very beginning of the year, George Mason University did a study and put together some data of what would happen if you took the U.S. debt, the U.S. liabilities, and put them on GAAP accounting, just like your business, my business, just like everyone else where you are doing a large public statement and you would have to put them on GAAP accounting—what are your liabilities, what are your assets, and if you offset them.

What would you guess the United States shortfall is? On occasion, I will hear many of my brothers and sisters even here in this body sort of quote the number that you can see at the bottom of the U.S. debt clock on the Web site as it is spinning, and they will say things like: Oh, it's a \$120 trillion shortfall.

The study at George Mason University came in at \$205 trillion, which is our honest debt, our honest unfunded

liabilities, if you actually use GAAP accounting.

Go to the Internet now and take a look at what many predict, estimate, guess is the entire wealth of the world. You are going to find out what we owe, what we are going to owe, what we have promised is greater than the current wealth of the entire world—every asset in the world.

I will make you the argument that even with the chaos we have right now through so many things in this country and so many things I actually hold this administration responsible for, the President's failure to step up and say, This is the systemic risk to my country, to your country, to our country, not dealing with the explosion of the future entitlements consumes our future. And it is in front of us.

We knew baby boomers were going to turn 65 for how long? I remember sitting in a statistics class in 1981 where the professor was putting things up on the board and talking about how much money we would have to have set aside in assets as we started to move into the baby boom retirements.

We are now into year three, and my understanding is a typical baby boomer will have put in around \$100,000, \$120,000 into Medicare in their lifetime, and they are going to take out \$330,000. So they will put in about \$110,000 and take out about \$330,000. Now, multiply that shortfall times 76 million brothers and sisters. And we are into year three of it now.

We have known this was coming. We have known this was coming for 65 years, but it was politically dangerous to talk about. It was uncomfortable. It is easier, as you watch the debates here on the floor, to talk about today's chaos, today's spending.

Being able to cover these promises, these social entitlements, these social contracts into our future, if you love your kids, if you love your grandkids, if you love your great-grandkids that may not even be here yet, this is the question I beg of you to ask candidates who are running around this country: What are your plans to deal with the crushing future debt, the crushing future promises that we have made that there is no money for?

There is this almost pathologic attitude around here of: We will get to it one day when we have a Senate that is willing to step up and do work. We will get to it one day when we have a President that is willing to be honest about the math. We will get to it one day.

The problem is that every single day that ticks away, the math gets worse. A good example of that is 2 days ago, the Congressional Budget Office came out with their annual data.

Remember, you have heard over and over on the media that things are getting better, the job situation is better, our numbers are getting better. Well, if they are getting better, how did the fiscal scenarios get worse?

Go pull the Congressional Budget Office's numbers that they just put out.

Our Congressional Budget Office does two scenarios. One is the standard and one is called an alternative.

□ 1715

The standard is basically based on the concept of: this is the law as it is today. Here are the numbers that it projects. Of course, you have got to understand that the law as it is today has things in it like the common vernacular "doc fix." We refer to it as the SGR. It is this concept that, in a dozen or so years, doctors are going to take 73 percent less money—73 percent less compensation—to see a Medicare patient. It is implausible. It is not going to happen. Yet here is how the scam works here in Washington.

It is the current law that doctors are going to be compensated this much less over the next dozen years, so we are going to calculate that as savings all up and down our future budget projections, our future debt projections. We have things that are woven into those numbers that are fantasy. Go read the last three pages of the Medicare-Social Security actuarial report. The head actuary, whom I have never met but who I hear is just a standup person, basically says, "Oh, by the way, these numbers are implausible," but they are based on current law. You will hear debates here on the floor, saying, "No, the number is this. The number is this." The number often, if they are using the standard projections, is a fraud.

Then there is the alternative scenario, which may overshoot a number on the negative side because it basically makes a projection of: What if GDP isn't what we hope it to be? which, as it has turned out over the last couple of years, is true. We will be blessed if we can break through that 2 percent this year because of what happened in the first quarter.

The alternative scenario is that we hit 100 percent of debt to GDP in 14 years. How many of you remember what you were doing 14 years ago? To help you put it in sort of a perspective, when you get ready to take out that 30-year mortgage, understand that less than halfway through it your government, your country, is going to be at 100 percent debt to GDP. Theoretically, that is when your sovereign debt becomes much more risky, and this net interest figure potentially starts to explode on you because getting sovereign nations, getting individuals and getting investors from around the world to buy our sovereign debt becomes harder and harder because we start to look riskier and riskier. If you say, "David, I don't want you to use the alternative number. I want you to use the standard number," okay. Add 8 years. Add 8 years so that, in 2036, we hit 100 percent of debt to GDP.

We can fix this, and we can fix it in a way that is not terrifying. It will be a little uncomfortable, but you will save the future. If you are a person of the left and if there are programs you

care so deeply about, those programs are on the discretionary side of this budget. If you are a person of the right or a person who cares a lot about the military, that is in this discretionary budget. Every time you talk about those programs, you need to stand behind that microphone and talk about mandatory spending—Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, interest on the debt, veterans' benefits, and now ObamaCare—because they are all on autopilot, and they are consuming everything in their path.

That is, hopefully, a little more detail of some of the numbers I put up a couple of weeks ago. We traditionally will put these slides up on our Facebook page and on our Web site so that you can analyze them. If you want all of this data and a lot more—I mean, a presentation could go on for hours—it is on the Congressional Budget Office's data sets. This is the issue of our time. It is that we have made as a government, as a people, lots and lots of promises, and we haven't built the mechanisms to pay for them.

With that, I want to move on to one other little thing. Let's take these boards down.

Now, as we get ready to talk about the "Secret Science" piece of legislation, I show you all of these debt projections and unfunded liability numbers, and I am actually more optimistic today than I have been at any time in my 3 years here in Congress. Why? If I had gone to anyone out there 10, 12 years ago and had said, "Hey, in 2015, the United States is going to become a natural gas exporting country," you would have laughed at me. Ten or 12 years ago, you couldn't pick up the newspaper—you couldn't pick up *The Wall Street Journal*, Barron's, financial news—and not hear discussions here on the floor about this thing called "peak oil." The world was running out of energy, do you remember? It wasn't that long ago. The world is running out of energy. Tomorrow, the next incremental barrel of oil and the next incremental unit of fossil fuels that we extract will be less than the day before. You all know the problem with that. It was absolutely wrong. As of today, we have more known fossil fuel supplies than any time in human history, and if we use this the right way, that is one of the legs on the stool that is going to support us as we stand up and start to meet these obligations that we have made.

The second thing is much more ethereal, a little more difficult to talk about, and that is what is happening all around us. There is this hyperefficient economy that is breaking out. How many of you have ever ridden Uber? How many of you have ever done SideCar? How many of you have ever used that handheld computer you call a phone to buy something, to sell something, and to use it in a fashion to do something that is so hyperefficient that you couldn't have done it a couple of years ago? Please

understand. The incumbents, as they are often referred to—and it is not competitive businesses. It is competitive businesses and incumbent tax systems. If you have a Web site that allows you to rent someone's townhouse for the week, that becomes a great transaction for you and for that person who owns the townhouse, but the municipality and the hotel are not happy. The municipality is not getting its bed tax, and the hotel with its capital expenditures is not happy, but the fact of the matter is that this is an economic transaction that is efficient.

Over the next couple of years, I believe, in State legislatures, city councils, county councils, and here in Congress, we are going to see the fight over: Do we regulate the new alternatives you have as a citizen to engage in this hyperefficient economy? Do we regulate them out of existence? Do we create some concept of, well, we need them to have additional tort liability shields or we need to have them engage in this part of the tax scheme? A bit of economic chaos is normal. That is how you renew yourself. That is how you create the next generation of economic growth. We need to embrace it because, if we cannot reach escape velocity in the energy renaissance and in the economic renaissance, I do not know, mathematically, how we keep our promises to so many people in this country.

A few months ago, I introduced a piece of legislation, and it has been through the Science Committee. We gave it the title of "Secret Science." I am not sure if I am thrilled with the title, but it is a very, very simple concept. The concept underlying it is: Do you make public policy and not make the underlying public data available? It is a simple concept—public data for public policy. Should your government be keeping the data—the underlying data—secret and then create a bunch of rules and regulations on top of you?

It is almost absurd to think we have to create a piece of legislation to get the EPA to take its data sets and make them public. There is this intense arrogance out there in the world right now, particularly at our agencies, of saying, "David, you have got to understand. Only real scientists, researchers who we deem qualified should ever see this data. Well, you don't want the unwashed masses to have an opportunity to see how we are developing our science and our regulations." It is absurd. It almost borders on Orwellian as to what is going on in our bureaucracies today. They are going to create rule sets that cost hundreds and hundreds of billions of dollars and that are going to affect how we live in future decades. Yet there is the arrogance of saying the young man who is a statistics major, the left-wing group, the right-wing research group, the industry group, the activist group—just someone who is nutty enough to have a great stats package on his home computer, who wants to take the data sets

and play with them and model them and see what is out in the tails and maybe match them up to other data sets that someone hadn't thought about—is not worthy. They are not worthy?

Now, it is a personal fixation, but I actually believe that transparency is the ultimate regulator in our society. Could you imagine if we had gone into 2008 and if we had had transparency on that MBS, the mortgage-secured bonds, and had known what the impairment was and had known what was actually going on? Would you have had an implosion on a single day, or would you have had a couple of years of, hey, these are having trouble, these are having trouble; we need to mark down the prices? Transparency is the ultimate regulator, the ultimate vetter, but it is also the ultimate exposure to bad acts.

This hit my desk last week. It is a *TIME* magazine. On the cover it says, "Eat Butter. Scientists Labeled Fat the New Enemy. Why They Were Wrong."

Now, how many times have you heard the people at your gym, your wife, or others saying, "David, you need to be eating less saturated fats. You can't eat that butter. We need to go buy some of that artificial stuff"? Now I am looking at *TIME* magazine's saying, "Hey, we screwed up on the data." How many times in our lives do we come here and say, "We knew it except for the small problem that we got it wrong"? Remember, we all knew the world was running out of energy. "Well, we got that wrong." We all knew eating butter was bad for you until we knew the data was different. There are dozens and dozens and dozens of examples like this around us, but we were so arrogant that we thought we understood the data. We thought we understood the methodology. We were so brilliant except for the fact that we weren't. We got it wrong over and over and over.

The fact of the matter is—and go back to my energy example of a dozen years ago and beyond that—our military policy, our foreign policy, our environmental policy, our tax policy was all based on this concept that the world was running out of energy, except we weren't. How much of our health policy is based on things like this: "David, you can't eat butter"?

I saw a presentation a few years ago that the government was spending this astronomical amount of money to try to keep people from using salt. The researcher was presenting salt as only a problem for you if you have hypertension, but that is different than the folklore out there. How many things have we developed in our folklore that we make policy?

That is why H.R. 4012—it is called the "Secret Science" bill—is, I believe, so needed. When the EPA takes data, whether it be from industry, whether it be from a research group, an activist group, a right, a left, an internal—any group—and when they use that data to

make a policy, to make a rule, that underlying data belongs to all of us. It is public policy by public data, and we all as Americans deserve the right, if you are so inclined, if you so choose, to sit there, see it, touch it, calculate it, crunch it, compare it, understand it. Who knows? You may be the researcher who comes out, looks at the data, matches it up against other things, and tells me I can eat butter.

I promise that in a couple of weeks, maybe a month, I am going to come back to this microphone, because I have collected an entire binder of example after example of what we were absolutely positive about—what we absolutely knew—and we got wrong, and how so many of those things we made public policy on, and we got it wrong.

My good friend from Iowa (Mr. KING) has a couple of other things in sort of that same vein that he wants to share, and he may be the best person I have ever seen behind these microphones.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1730

A HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) for the remainder of the time as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona for that outstanding transition that he made here. I actually came down to chide him just a little bit.

I was listening very closely to what he had to say, and it was very valuable, the comments on energy that we need and the direction this economy needs to go. I am going to restrain the chiding because of his outstanding transition that he made and, let you know, Mr. Speaker, that I came down here to address you and to talk with you a little bit about the things that are ahead for us in this Congress, the things that are ahead for us in this country.

When our Founding Fathers shaped this country and wrote our declaration and filed our Constitution and got it ratified, it was an extraordinarily accomplishment, and those documents will live for the duration of civilization, and they will be in our memory, they will be in our heads, they will be in our hearts for the full duration of the time of civilization, whether it is succeeding civilizations thousands of years from now, they will look back on what happened here.

When our Founding Fathers put together this republican form of government, which is guaranteed to us in article IV, section 4 of the Constitution, it also guaranteed protection from invasion.

They set up the House of Representatives to have elections every 2 years, so that we could be the quick-reaction shock force. When the public could see

that this country was going in the wrong direction, they wanted to make sure that the House could be restored and filled with people that came from all across the country—the Thirteen Original Colonies or the 50 States that we are now and the territories that send representatives here—and that we could reverse an erroneous course that could be taken by a Congress going in the wrong direction.

That is the reason for 2 years—elections every 2 years. The Senate was set up with elections every 6 years, so they didn't have to worry about reelection for a longer period of time, and they could take the longer view.

Now, that was the theory or a philosophy that was generally untested, at least within the culture and the civilization of the time, and it has proven to be a fairly effective approach.

We saw what happened here in 2010, when I will say an overexuberant, very liberal Democrat majority in the House and in the Senate, essentially a veto-proof majority in the Senate, by hook, crook, and legislative shenanigans, crammed ObamaCare down the throats of the American people.

I remember those dramatic times. Tens of thousands of Americans came to Washington, D.C., from every single State, including Hawaii and Alaska, to protest what was happening to our God-given liberty and our right, our God-given right to manage our health, our skin, and everything inside it.

Well, it was still crammed down the throats of the American people, that policy called ObamaCare. The real name for it is the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act—the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

I know. If I would say that about six times and you are having trouble going to sleep, Mr. Speaker, that would put you to sleep. It is a substitute for Ambien, to say Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Democrats finally recognized that, and they changed the name and their verbiage that they use. They said, oh, it is offensive to say ObamaCare; and then they realized that the President is the one that coined the term “ObamaCare.”

He did so on February 25 of 2009 at the Blair House, in that big square seating when they had a conference on health care, and he acted like a professor and interrupted Republicans 72 times that day, but he used the phrase “ObamaCare.”

Now, when we use it, they said that is pejorative. Don't use that because it identifies what it really is, it is a health care system that is socialized medicine. It is a government takeover of our bodies, our skin, and everything inside it; yet when the President used ObamaCare, then some of the Democrats decided: we will embrace the word “ObamaCare.”

They did for a while, and they realized that they were adding fuel to the fire of the rejection of ObamaCare, and they decided, well, let's find another way we can name this thing.

So then they insisted that you weren't nice and you weren't polite and it was inappropriate if we didn't use its official name, which they would liked to have changed to the Affordable Care Act, not the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, but the Affordable Care Act.

Now, I get to this because I am thinking about our Founding Fathers and George Washington, who could not tell a lie. So I asked myself the question—this policy that is going to cost over \$1 trillion extra for ObamaCare that was promised it was going to cut our premiums, per household, by \$2,500 a year, and if you like your doctor, you could keep your doctor, if you like your policy, you get to keep your policy, those promises weren't true.

The big promises of ObamaCare weren't true, and many things that were not advertised as highly as that didn't come true either.

So now they want to say Affordable Care Act. George Washington could not utter those words, Mr. Speaker, because George Washington could not tell a lie. That is why he confessed to chopping down the cherry tree.

I am not certain that the stump exists out there at Mount Vernon yet, but I am convinced that George Washington couldn't say the term “affordable care act” in reference to ObamaCare because it is not an accurate term. It is a dishonest term. It is not affordable, and it is less care.

Maybe it is an act, Mr. Speaker, so that is my commentary on going down that path with our Founding Fathers.

They also had this vision and they hoped that—and they had a long-term vision. It was a wonderful long-term vision of what kind of a country you could build if you just laid down God-given liberties, timeless principles, and laid out the pillars of American exceptionalism, articulate them, sell them to the American people, get them to support your Declaration of Independence, get them committed to doing what they knew they had to do, fight a war against King George.

They had to go through the winter at Valley Forge, and they had to a march up and down the coastline and in the interior part of the United States, at least the Thirteen Colonies, and take on the redcoats wherever they where. They won that Revolutionary War, learned some lessons from that about how you field the Continental Army.

You have to have a Commander in Chief, and you have to have a centralized government if you are going to defend yourself against the global powers of the world. They set up a Constitution to do that.

They envisioned and anticipated a lot of things in this Constitution, one of them was a means to amend it, and they believed that the President of the United States would be a man of honor who would give his oath of office, and they wrote his oath of office into the Constitution, to ensure that the nobility, the integrity, the statesmanship,

the character that was part of the culture at the time would flow forth forever, or as long as the United States might exist, through our Presidents.

I noted the 210th anniversary of the duel that took place between three-time Vice President Aaron Burr and the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. It was just last week—about a week ago.

They met on an island, and they shot it out. They fought to the death. It turned out to be the death of Alexander Hamilton because Hamilton had insulted the integrity of Aaron Burr.

Aaron Burr would defend his integrity, and Alexander Hamilton would not retract his allegations, so the two of them met in a duel. Think of that, that their word was so important, their integrity was so important that the two of them faced each other with dueling pistols, knowing that one of them was likely to die in that duel, all over their word.

They had already by then written into the Constitution for the oath of the President of the United States and ratified. I do solemnly swear to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States—later on added—and to protect against all enemies foreign and domestic—and later on added—so help me God.

In the Constitution is—they call it the Take Care Clause in the Constitution, and the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. It is not actually the oath, but it is a component of the oath.

I don't want to say the word "implied." It is specific in the Constitution that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, Mr. Speaker.

So we had men of honor, statesmen, men of dignity, men of an attitude, that their word and their integrity was more important to them than their very life itself.

When they wrote the oath for the President to take into the Constitution and when they wrote in the Constitution that the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, they never imagined that we would have a President who didn't have that same sense, didn't have that same sense of nobility, that sense of integrity, that sense of statesmanship.

They never imagined that we would have a President that didn't think his word was worth more than his life itself.

We come to this place in time and history, Mr. Speaker, Alexander Hamilton went to his grave over a principle like that, and Aaron Burr lost his political career because he sent Alexander Hamilton to his grave over that principle of your word is your bond, and when you get to a challenge like that, your word is more important than your life itself.

Now, we are at a place where a President gives his oath of office to take care that the laws be faithfully executed and, instead, simply executes the

law itself, wipes it out, ignores it, immigration law, in particular, Mr. Speaker, where the President, with his Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, the DACA program—DACA, which really stands for deferred action for criminal aliens, that policy and a number of other policies where the President has announced that he is going to ignore the law—and he constantly hides behind this phrase: prosecutorial discretion.

He says he has prosecutorial discretion to decide not to enforce the law against people that are breaking it.

Now, he has a prosecutorial discretion, Mr. Speaker, but it is on an individual basis only, and his lawyers knew that. That is why when they wrote the DACA memos—well, we call them the Morton Memos—when they were written, and we had Janet Napolitano, then the Secretary of Homeland Security, testifying before the Judiciary Committee, and I announced to her, if you go forward with this, you will be in court, and you will be sued because the President of the United States' job is to stick with his article II authority, and that is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

He is the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces, and he is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This is a limited government, but all legislative powers belong here in this Congress. That is article I, all legislative powers.

The President doesn't get to write the laws. He is compelled to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. That is his constitutional obligation.

Instead, the President has said, well, I don't like these immigration laws. If a law requires our immigration authorities, ICE—Immigration and Customs Enforcement—when they encounter someone who is unlawfully present in the United States, the law requires that they place them into removal proceedings. That is the law.

The President has issued an order that says to ICE, thou shalt break that law and never apply the law to remove people from the United States who are here unlawfully, unless they have committed a felony or three mysterious misdemeanors that are vaguely identified.

I don't know that they actually have ever executed that particular provision, although I would say it is likely that they have, Mr. Speaker, in all fairness.

So the President has created four different classes of people with his Morton Memos and his DACA language, and by grouping people into classes of people, he has got a number of those who he has exempted from the law, some number approaching 600,000 people who came into the United States or were in the United States illegally, who are exempted from the very application of the law that requires our law enforcement officers, particularly ICE, to place them into removal proceedings. That is what the President has done.

So he sent the message out, as far as back as 3 years ago, in midsummer—actually, June—sent the message out to everybody in the world, if you can get into America, and you don't commit a felony—and that is a little bit of a shorthand for the technicalities—then you get to stay.

He has acted upon that. He has executed that all right. He has executed his executive edict, but he hasn't taken care that the law itself be faithfully executed. He has defied the law, and his oath is to uphold the law, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Now, I have to put into the list the pillars of American exceptionalism, so we are thinking about it, Mr. Speaker. What makes America the unchallenged greatest nation in the world, and it is the composition of the pillars of American exceptionalism, and you find most of them in the Bill of Rights, freedom of speech, religion and assembly, and the right to keep and bear arms, and no double jeopardy, the property rights in the Fifth Amendment. You get to face a jury of your peers, quick and speedy trial.

The Ninth and 10th Amendments devolve the powers not granted specifically in the enumeration in the Constitution to the Federal Government devolve to the States or, respectively, to the people.

Those are many of the pillars of American exceptionalism, but there are others. We have a free enterprise economy, the ability to invest capital and sweat equity, and buy, sell, trade, make gain and get rich if you can, and we like to cheer you when you do because it helps all of us when that happens.

Free enterprise economy is another pillar of American exceptionalism, along with the root of this culture and civilization being in Judeo-Christianity, the work ethic that came from it, the values system that allowed that work to be prosperous and profitable and trustworthy, so that we could do business with people in a way that we didn't have to always be checking up on them because we knew that God is looking over our shoulder.

That is shorthand for one of the reasons why this is such a great country.

□ 1745

Another one would be when the Statue of Liberty went up. The image and the inspiration of that statue said to the world that if you can come here, to America legally, you can achieve all that you are capable of achieving. All of the things that you might imagine that you are capable of achieving anywhere in the world, you can achieve in America because you have all of these other rights. And these rights aren't rights that the government confers upon you.

As in every other country in the world, the government confers any rights you might have. These are God-given rights, and God has given them to us. And our Founding Fathers articulated that and put that down on

the parchment, and we have fought and defended it all of our years.

So if our rights came from government, government could take them away. The reason that they can't take them away is because they are God-given. And the inspiration comes from all of these pillars of American exceptionalism, which send that message and beam it across the world in National Geographic magazines that show up everywhere around the world or in encyclopedias or through cyberspace today—that picture of the Statue of Liberty, of the Washington Monument, of the Lincoln Memorial, of the United States Capitol, the White House itself. American success across the world and all of the places where it has been, this record of achievement, this record of sacrifice of Americans to expand the nobility of the human race everywhere around the world has inspired people in every country.

And the people that came here, Mr. Speaker, were inspired by that image and those ideas and those ideals. So we didn't just get a random selection of people that came to America legally. We got the cream of the crop. We got the vigor of the planet.

If there were 10 siblings in a family and only one of them had enough inspiration to find a way to come legally to the United States of America, we got the superachiever. We got the can-do. We got the cream of the crop. We got the vigor of the planet from every donor nation on the planet to come to America because they were attracted to the God-given liberty that was established here. They came here, they achieved, and they embraced those principles. And America embraced them.

And in each generation from that, we taught our children the same thing. So it has descended down through the generations, and it has brought in more, and America has gotten stronger.

But we are not a stronger nation if we erode those pillars of American exceptionalism. We are not a stronger nation if we lose faith with those things that have been the core of the success of this country. And we can't be sacrificing the pillars of American exceptionalism for the sake of having our hearts overrule our heads.

Our Founding Fathers didn't let that happen. The principles that came through from the work that they did, the God-given rights and liberties that are there, they are timeless. And they index into human nature, all of human nature, but they are embodied here.

And, by the way, one of the other things I left out of that, another reason for American exceptionalism is that all of that settlement arrived here. And a lot of it, it arrived here on a continent with—at the time, at least, unlimited natural resources. And at the dawn of the industrial revolution, we settled this continent from sea to shining sea.

And here we are today, Mr. Speaker, with a President who wouldn't agree with what I have just said. I mean, if

he had the time or took the time, he would seek to rebut the principles that I have laid out. And he would say, instead, well, let's see. We really don't need to have borders in America. We don't have to have that. There is no reason for America to be as successful as we are. We are using a disproportionate share of the planet's resources. We are pumping CO₂ into our atmosphere. That is turning the Earth's thermostat up, even though for 17 years there is not any evidence of that happening.

And we have watched as he has diminished America. He has diminished it in foreign policy. He has diminished it economically. He has diminished it socially and culturally. And today we are watching as he has established this policy of amnesty. He is pushing hard for the Senate Gang of Eight bill.

The Senate Gang of Eight bill is a matter of record, Mr. Speaker. It is instantaneous amnesty for the people that are here illegally, whether they overstayed their visas 40 percent or whether they came across the border illegally 60 percent. Or it is instantaneous amnesty for them.

For anyone that would come into America in the future, it is silent, which means it is an unspoken promise that if you can get here—we haven't demonstrated the will to enforce the law if you came here. So if you come here, why would anybody think that we enforce a law on anybody that would come here after a Senate Gang of Eight bill might potentially become law?

And, to add insult to injury, they sent an invitation out to the people that have been sent back to their home country. It is what I call the “well, we really didn't mean it” clause. And that means that anybody that has been deported in the past is sent an invitation saying reapply; we really didn't mean it. That is how bad this is.

And this gaping hole that we have in our border in the McAllen sector of the Texas border, where we now have 57,000 unaccompanied children who have come into the United States—many of them hustled across 2,500 miles or more from El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala through Mexico, and there is a significant number yet from Mexico coming into the United States—these unaccompanied minors are hauled up here by coyotes who may live in those communities and recruit these kids.

All of this is going on. And we have a President who says: I need \$3.7 billion to expand the bureaucracy to maybe buy a hotel to put them in and move them across the country and infuse them into our communities.

People that are unlawfully present in the United States simply say: I am an unaccompanied minor, and I have been promised that if I can get into America, I get to stay in America. 57,000 of them, Mr. Speaker. And what percentage of the unaccompanied minors have been sent back to their home country? 0.1 percent. One-tenth of 1 percent.

They sent JOE BIDEN down to Guatemala. He landed in Panama and then

went to Guatemala. He said that he went down there to send a message which is that we are going to send your kids back. Don't send them here. Well, if there is no record of that, then they know it is not happening.

So think of the difference. If we would take a military airplane and put a couple hundred unaccompanied Guatemalan minors on it, for example, send that plane down the runway and up into the air, if the President picked up the phone and called the President of Guatemala and said: Be on the tarmac in 2 hours; you are going to have 200 of your kids that are going to arrive there, and you should greet them—that is what a leader does, sends them back. If you do that and do that and do that, eventually they will stop coming because they will know they are actually coming back, and they will know that their money is wasted. It is not happening.

But this President is not going to secure this border, Mr. Speaker. He has demonstrated that. We have got 2½ more years of this President. And whatever we do in this Congress, we can't make him secure the border. We can't make him do it. The Congress doesn't have the authority to do that. There are only two constitutional provisions that can force the President to do anything, and we have tried them both within the last 15 years or so, and neither one of them have proven to be effective.

Public opinion might push back hard enough. Well, they kind of are. But we cannot allow our border—especially right now, the Texas border—to be under invasion in the fashion that it is by the tens of thousands of unaccompanied minors who are, by the way, only 20 percent of the illegals coming in in that sector. And they are maybe stopping, at best, 25 percent of those that are trying to come across. So we have got a number that is up there over 1 million people that are attempting to cross into the United States, and 57,000 of those that we pick up on that are unaccompanied minor kids.

The President will not secure the border. We should come to that conclusion. We have got 2½ years of open borders. Or we find a way to secure it, maybe even against the will of the President of the United States, because I don't know if he has got the will to block it if we do this.

But who has the authority? I look around the whole country, and the people who have the authority to do so are the Governors of the border States.

I have a resolution, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to introduce into the RECORD that says so. It calls upon the border Governors to call out their National Guard to secure the border, and it says that this House of Representatives will support the funding to do so. I call for that, Mr. Speaker. I urge us to pick this up and sign it. I am going to introduce it tomorrow. I would like to take it up real soon and send that resolution to the world, and I would appreciate your indulgence in doing so.

I yield back the balance of my time.

H. RES. _____

Whereas, the crisis on the Southwest border is of such significance that it demands national attention and urgent action.

Whereas, the President, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Administration have enacted unconstitutional policies, such as the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program and the Morton Memos, that have contributed significantly to a massive increase in illegal immigration.

Whereas, the President has not secured the border.

Whereas, the President has failed to fulfill his Constitutional obligation to protect each state against invasion according to Article IV, Section 4.

Whereas, states have specific authorities under Article I, Section 10 when “actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.”

Whereas, according to U.S. Customs and Border Protection between October 1, 2013 and June 15, 2014, 52,193 unaccompanied children have been apprehended on the Southwest border.

Whereas, according to a June 3, 2014 Homeland Security Intelligence report, only 0.1% of illegal alien, unaccompanied minor children from non-contiguous countries were removed in FY 2013.

Whereas, the Secretary of Homeland Security expects 90,000 unaccompanied alien children to be interdicted by the U.S. government while crossing the border in Fiscal Year 2014.

Whereas, according to the Department of Homeland Security, only twenty percent of those interdicted are and will be children.

Whereas, border security officials estimate the interdiction ratio is twenty-five percent of those attempting to cross the border.

Whereas, according to border security official's testimony before Congress, the likely number of illegal crossing attempts is four times the number of those interdicted.

Whereas, our Southern border is not secure, and this fact represents an immediate danger to every citizen of the United States of America.

Whereas, the Governor of a state is the commander in chief of the National Guard of that state.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes, supports and defends the Constitutional authority of any Governor to deploy his or her state's National Guard division to secure the border;

(2) commits to appropriating the necessary monies to effectively support any such deployment of National Guard troops; and

(3) calls upon the Governors of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California to deploy the National Guard forces under their command to immediately gain effective control of our southern border, to turn back anyone without legal immigration status, and to ensure for the people of their states and the United States a safe and free future.

AMERICA, THE ATTRACTIVE NUISANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to my dear friend from Iowa (Mr. KING).

I know we have a good friend here on the other side of the aisle who was re-

cently quoted as saying something along the lines that Mr. KING and I have never met an immigrant that we didn't think was a criminal, something of that sort, and I like the gentleman from Illinois, LUIS GUTIÉRREZ. I think he is a good guy. I think he has a big heart. But the truth is escaping him on such grandiose claims. He doesn't know my heart. I know he is a good guy. He has a big heart. But he doesn't understand the role of government.

When I looked at one of the most beautiful little girls I had ever seen. It was a Saturday night in the wee hours. She had been drug clear across Mexico. She was asked about home. Well, were you anxious to leave home? She starts crying. She didn't want to leave home, she said. She misses her family. But some adult decided that because the administration's policies are luring people here with the promise that they will most likely be able to stay, then people are coming and the children are not afraid of violence in their home country. Some adults may be. But they are adults making decisions to subject a beautiful child like that and so many of the others that our border patrolmen are processing, our border patrolmen and -women are processing out there, especially in the McAllen sector, which is a rough area.

It was interesting seeing my first tarantula in the wild. I have seen plenty of rattlesnakes before in that area of Texas, but I haven't seen any in the last month that I have been down there. I know they are there. The border patrolmen tell me they are there. But I had never seen a tarantula in the wild like that. It was interesting.

But parents are choosing to send their children, bring their children, in some cases put their children in the hands of drug cartel human traffickers hoping that the tremendous money they pay will get them to the United States rather than make them sex slaves. Some make it, some don't. Some die on the way. Some are raped. Some are abused. And it is all because there is what, under the civil law, might be called an attractive nuisance.

We learned in law school that if you have a swimming pool and you have no fence and a child comes over and drowns in your pool because you didn't have a fence, then you would be liable for civil damages for having an attractive nuisance that lured a child to his or her death. Well, this administration has created an attractive nuisance under civil law.

Mr. Speaker, you and I know the United States is not a nuisance. It has been a force for good because it has applied the laws of the Judeo-Christian heritage. That is why George Washington, in the resignation he sent to the 13 Governors, as the first and only general commander to have led the military in revolution, won the revolution, and then resigned and went home, asking nothing further.

But at the end of his resignation that he sent out to the Governors, he had a

prayer for the Nation, praying that he hoped we would never forget those who have served in the field. And I am grateful that both sides of the aisle repeatedly are grateful to our military for their service.

I have, in past years, heard someone say, you know, no liberal ever spit at anybody in uniform. Well, they just don't know; because I served 4 years in the Army after Vietnam, and it was not a good time to be in the Army as far as accolades for your service. I have been spit at.

And when I went through basic at Fort Riley, Kansas, there was a standing order from our commander going through training that we were not to ever wear our uniform off post because—though Kansas is one of the greatest States there is, with wonderful people—there were people who didn't like the military. And if they found you as one or two together, then you would likely get beat up.

□ 1800

They had had instances, and we were ordered—that is what we were told—we were ordered not to ever wear uniforms off post or in basic. Every now and then, even at Fort Benning, Georgia, there would be indications, orders, don't be wearing your uniform off post this weekend. So it was not a good time. And I thank God that people have realized the importance and value of our United States military men and women who take an oath and are willing to lay down their lives for their friends and for their fellow Americans.

But government has a different position from individuals. And that is why some Christians get confused and say, well, I am a Christian. I am supposed to turn the other cheek. I am supposed to love my fellow man. I am supposed to reach out and help sojourners. All of that is true. The beatitudes that Jesus gave are the kinds of things we need to be doing for anyone who is a Christian, and I would humbly submit for anybody who is an atheist, Buddhist. Buddhists practice many of the beatitudes and are very noble in doing so. But for a government, it is different.

The government's role, even when it is composed of Christians, is to make sure that the law is enforced fairly and impartially. Romans talks about the government being an agent for good, for encouraging good, but if you do evil, be afraid because the government is not given the sword in vain. If you do evil, the government is not supposed to turn the other cheek. It is supposed to apply the law fairly across the board.

So when an adult child of one of the wealthier families in all of east Texas who was before my court—and my predecessor had repeatedly given her probation—I couldn't give her probation because I knew I would not do that to anyone else in her situation. So I sent her to prison because I had to be fair and impartial despite knowing the parents, the family, and knowing that that family brought most of my contributors, the biggest contributors I

had, into my courtroom the day of sentencing.

Well, it would be nice to do special favors for friends, and I realized that day there may be nobody in this courtroom that ever supports me for office again, and if that is the way it is, so be it. But I had faith in my friends that they would understand. Some didn't, most did. But it is the job of the government to apply the law fairly across the board, whether it is a very wealthy person, as the girl I sentenced, or whether it is someone of no means whatsoever, the law is supposed to be applied impartially.

In that case, it was some years later, I heard that she had served her time and been released and that she got involved in her father's business, but he had passed away while she was in prison. I knew her parents hated my guts and would probably never speak to me again, but I had heard she got off drugs, cleaned up her act, got involved in the family business after she got out, and was doing well.

When I was walking the neighborhood, I walked by the parents' house. And I thought, well, they may still hate me, but I want to let them know how proud I am of their daughter that has gotten out of prison, has gotten drugs under control and was clean and sober. I knocked on the door. It took a while for her mom to come to the door. Eventually she did. I didn't realize her sight had gotten so bad. She asked who it was. I said, it is LOUIE GOHMERT, and she immediately opened the door and said, please, please come in and sit down.

We sat down there in the foyer of their beautiful home. She said, I feel a bit guilty. And I said, I don't know why you would feel guilty. She said, because I owed you an apology and a thank you. And I said, you don't owe me anything. I just stopped by to tell—I was hoping your daughter would be here to let her know how proud I am that she was able to overcome her addiction. I know it is a daily fight, but that she is doing so well. I just wanted to encourage. I was hoping you didn't still hate me like I knew you once did. And she said, no, my husband and I were visiting our daughter. In one of our trips to see her in prison, we realized you gave us our daughter back. You saved her life.

I didn't do anything special. I just stood up to those who wanted me to act partially and give special favor to very wealthy friends. I couldn't do that as a judge because I had the role of government. I had to treat people impartially and fairly across the board, and that is what I did.

Someone once raised the issue that perhaps judges—and I know they had gotten it at a seminar—raised the issue that maybe your judge—since judges, even though they don't select the grand jurors, they select the grand jury foreman, the one that leads the grand jury—raised the issue, especially in death penalty cases, that judges have

been unfair racially and that there would be racial disparity in their appointments.

So I got a subpoena to appear to talk about my appointments. But then the criminal defense lawyer got my grand jury records and found that there was a great racial disparity in my appointments of grand jury foremen, men and women both, that I had appointed, and the great racial disparity was that I had appointed significantly more African Americans to be grand jury foremen, men and women, given the racial components of our district. And so I was notified I was no longer needed and was not wanted to testify.

Well, I didn't pick grand jury foremen because of their skin color. I could have cared less. I looked at all of those people, the 12 that were on the grand jury each time—and I knew so many of them—and I picked people I knew were upright, good, and smart leaders. And each time I selected grand jury foremen, I would ultimately have people come to me that were on the grand jury individually and say, you really made a good choice of your grand jury foreman.

Well, it was because I did so fairly and impartially without any regard for their status in the community. They were good people, they were leaders, and I knew they would do a good job leading the grand jury without regard to their race, creed, color, national origin, or gender. It didn't matter. It was who would be the best. That is what government is supposed to be about.

Mr. Speaker, it breaks down a government's effectiveness when the leaders of a government use partiality to make decisions. It may have been humorous, but, as it is often said, humor usually has a little element of truth, but I sarcastically and cynically sent out a tweet yesterday that since basically we knew the President—according to the United States CIS, they said that the President had given amnesty to 553,000 or so people who were here illegally, and that there had recently been another surge, we were told by sources like The New York Times, of another 300,000, and then we hear yesterday that 38 people were being deported. And so my cynical tweet was, in essence, that the Obama administration had dramatically lowered the chances of anyone coming in illegally being able to stay from 100 percent to 99.9955 percent, and that should scare people.

Dana Loesch responded that the administration must have found 38 Republicans, which is rather funny and amusing. But the little element of truth is that this administration has been partial, and they have been unfair.

This administration, through its Internal Revenue Service, has gone after conservatives and Republicans even to the point of demanding to know the contents of their prayers and demanding to know information they had no business knowing. Actually, they were

violating the law and committing crimes by turning over information to other entities. That was a violation of the law, and they did so knowingly. Crimes have been committed, and it is important we have a special prosecutor because this Attorney General has made clear his Justice Department is about "just us." It is more a Department of Injustice.

So it is time to make a change.

Through all of this, the story yesterday from The Hill, by Alexander Bolton:

Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, Democrat from Nevada, on Tuesday asserted the southern border is secure despite the massive surge of illegal minors from Central America that has overwhelmed federal agencies. "The border is secure," he told reporters after the Senate Democrats' weekly policy lunch. Senator Martin Heinrich, Democrat from New Mexico, talked to the caucus today. He is a border State Senator. He said he can say without any equivocation the border is secure.

Well, it is not. And anybody who will be fair and impartial and with the least semblance of objectivity who has eyes to see and ears to hear will go to the border, as I have a number of times now, and find the border is not secure. That is how you have 550,000 people that this President gives amnesty to.

Then this article from NetRight Daily by Robert Romano:

Last September, the National Council of La Raza issued comments in favor of a Department of Housing and Urban Development regulation. Under the regulation, in October the Obama administration will be empowered to condition eligibility for community development block grants on redrawing zoning maps to create evenly distributed neighborhoods based on racial composition and income.

Mr. Speaker, this article is exactly what I am talking about. The Bible warns against, and wise people throughout time have warned against, if you want to have peace in a nation, you must have a leader or a government that is fair and impartial across the board, that you do not look at people's race, you don't look at their income, you do as I had to do to that very rich lady when I sent her to prison. Why? She was white, and she was rich. But I knew anybody else in her circumstance I would have sent to prison, so I sent her. That is why perhaps she was able to turn her life around.

□ 1815

One of the saddest things I ever heard during a sentencing was during her sentencing. They put on quite a dog and pony show, some impressive evidence about the family and the upbringing and she never really had discipline growing up, never had to make up her bed, study for school, and all kinds of things.

At the end of the hearing her lawyer basically said: Is there anything left you want to tell the judge?

She looked up at me with tears in her eyes because she knew what I was going to do because I was going to do what I would do to anybody in her situation with the priors she had, the

chances she had already had, she looked up at me with tears in her eyes and said: I just wish someone had told me no before today and meant it.

It was tragic. Nobody had told her no before today. She was raised so wealthy. She said I was the first one who ever told her no because I was being fair and impartial and treating her like any other defendant.

Well, this government, this administration, wants to look and be unfair and partial and make decisions based on the color of people's skin, rather than on the content of the character, and in fact, this administration is taking us away from the dream of Martin Luther King, Jr.

He is the one who said those fantastic words. He had a dream, and part of the dream was that people would be judged by the content of their character and not by the color of their skin.

We have made so much progress in America, and the President that went abroad and criticized America for being divisive, he has divided this country more than any President in my lifetime—along gender lines, along racial lines—by playing partial politics.

It looks, from this article, as if it is going to happen again:

In 2012, HUD dispersed about \$3.8 billion of these grants to almost 1,200 municipalities.

According to La Raza's comment in favor of the regulation, Hispanic families often do not know their housing rights and have cited fear of deportation as reason for not reporting rights violations.

This is telling. By La Raza's own analysis, then, HUD implementation of the racial rezoning rule will benefit those who have cited fear of deportation—that is, low-skilled, low-income illegal immigrants, either those who are outright illegal the moment they set foot in the United States or who have simply overstayed their visas. After all, who else would fear deportation?

Therefore, one of the sure effects of HUD's regime will be to flood unwilling communities with a significant percentage of illegal immigrants.

While the current relocation of thousands, including children, from detention centers on the U.S.-Mexico border has garnered national headlines and the ire of elected Republicans, including Senator Mark Kirk, Republican of Illinois, and Governor Dave Heineman, Republican of Nebraska, the HUD regulation has largely flown under the radar.

But it is every bit as important. It is not enough to arbitrarily implement amnesty, whether through refusal to enforce existing law or congressional action. The Federal Government wants to draw the maps of where the new residents will live, forcing local communities to make room whether they like it or not.

It is no secret that Republicans, with their low tax message, tend to do better among the middle and upper middle classes, while Democrats with their social welfare regime tend to do better among the poor. The political effect of the HUD rule will invariably be to gerrymander Republican districts at the local level.

Take a Republican State like Texas as a prime example of how this might work. Houston, currently controlled by Democrats, has accepted \$38.5 million of these community development block grants. Harris County has accepted another \$10.3 million. Dallas,

another Democratic stronghold, has accepted \$16.6 million, and Dallas County took \$2.1 million. Austin, too controlled by Democrats, took \$7.5 million of the grants.

Republicans at the State level cannot block these grants going to these municipalities, and now, thanks to the HUD rule, by virtue of accepting these grants, bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., will get to redraw zoning maps along racial and income boundaries to include more affordable "units and combat discrimination."

It has all the hallmarks of a master plan. Too conspiratorial? It does not take a cynic to see who the winners and losers will be in implement the racial housing quotas.

In the case of La Raza and illegal immigration amnesty proponents, the likely beneficiaries of the HUD rezoning rule will be Democrat parties across the country. Both U.S. and immigrant-born Hispanics favor Democrats by nearly 2 to 1, according to Gallup.

What emerges is a plan to resettle as many as 20 million illegal immigrants in specific communities as a pretext to tilt the political scales on the national and local political scenes to favor Democrats.

Fortunately, the House of Representatives has already acted, passing an amendment to the Transportation and HUD Appropriations bill by Representative Paul Gosar, Republican of Arizona, in a close 219 to 207 vote to defund implementation of the regulation.

Anyway, I keep coming back to true peace in a country can come from a government that treats everyone impartially, and the great genius of America has been free enterprise, the ability of somebody like DARRELL ISSA that is a captain in the United States Army, who comes up with a brilliant idea of a door lock that would go up and down automatically, which idea was apparently stolen, as I recall, and then he figures, well, I can spend 20 years in litigation or so, or if I can come up with something smart then—I can come up with something else smart, and he comes up with the idea of the automatic car alarm, and my friend DARRELL has done quite well with that.

This is America. It is the genius of American free enterprise. Let people profit when they have good ideas, when they work hard and do well. America is a stronger place to be.

But the results of failing to enforce the law fairly and impartially as it is written, also brought about this headline today from Breitbart, "Released Alien from Border Crisis Arrested for Alleged Murder, Kidnapping in Texas."

An illegal immigrant who was released by U.S. authorities with a notice to appear has been arrested for the alleged murder of a woman and kidnapping of children on U.S. soil. The alleged crimes occurred after the man was released.

It goes on in the article and talks about the AP actually reported this, but they neglected to say the man was an illegal alien. It is time for the AP, for the media, for this administration, to start following and enforcing the law, and this country will be a better place in which to live.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

VIOLENCE IN CHICAGO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PITTINGER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) for 30 minutes.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor now because of a serious concern, a deadly concern even, that the people of my district, the First Congressional District of Illinois, the citizens of the great city of Chicago, and indeed those from around our country, that they are experiencing and that they are witnessing, and that is the preponderance of violence, killings, young people killing each other, and innocent bystanders shot down on the streets of my city.

They leave victims of gun violence perpetrated by young men, older citizens, retirees, victims of gun violence in my city.

One will get the notion that the name attributed to my city is apropos, that it is a worthy name, Chiraq, a nickname that has been associated with my city.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to say that this great city that I love, these people—worthy people of the First Congressional District, these hardworking Americans who have contributed greatly to the greatness of this Nation, they don't live in a place called Chiraq. Chiraq is not apropos.

We wholeheartedly and determinedly resist and repudiate any references to our city with the inappropriate—grossly inappropriate name of Chiraq. We don't embrace Chiraq and none of its implications.

Yes, there is a focus on the violence that occurs in our city, but, Mr. Speaker, I maintain that this functionality in Chicago and in other places across the country is a direct result of decades-long failed governmental policies, failed public policies, policies that have emanated out of this very institution, this Federal Government, policies that have emanated out of State capitals all across this Nation and city halls, village halls, all across this Nation, decades-long.

Mr. Speaker, we are not talking about just the vestiges of slavery and that dark period of American history. We are not just speaking about segregation and all of the abuses and all of the trauma that segregation has caused upon African Americans.

□ 1830

We are not just talking about Jim Crow laws that were a result of public policies. Mr. Speaker, we are not just talking about all of the policies that emanated out of this institution, the housing policies in my very city that until the seventies denied African Americans in my city to actually acquire a mortgage which was and still is the foundation of a middle class lifestyle, a foundation for the American Dream. Without the ability to get a mortgage, to own a home, the American Dream becomes an American nightmare.

That is what we have experienced over these last decades—structural inequities, structural discrimination. Mr. Speaker, I am here to say this evening that there are three d's that define the structural inequities, structural problems in my city and other cities across this Nation.

At the foundation of the violence that we are witnessing today—and I would just plead with anyone in this Chamber, anyone who is viewing this today in any capacity, on any platform throughout the Nation, please do not mistake anything that I say or feel as being an attempt to coddle criminals, to somehow give a sense of relief to those who are killing innocent people in our communities. They are just as wrong as they could ever be, and I am not in any way trying to give them cover.

But if we want to get some real answers, then we are going to have to ask some real questions. Know ye the truth, the Bible says, and it shall set you free.

The truth of the matter is that this violence can be summed up for the most part in terms of its causes by these three d's.

Discrimination. Years and years, decades and decades of discrimination. Discrimination that has denied hard-working Americans access to the best that this Nation can provide. Discrimination not of the southern type, more subtle, more insidious, even in some ways more deadly than anything that the Ku Klux Klan could ever devise. This subtle institutional discrimination that has been a part of the culture in my city for too long and that takes on different characteristics is able to mask itself. Even with the good intentions of some of our friends, some people who will recall at the assault, that they might have mistakenly involved themselves at some point in time in being a part of the problem rather than a part of the solution.

Discrimination is alive and well in my city, even today. The hopelessness that young people find themselves facing and embracing here in the year 2014 in this Nation, the hopelessness just completely engulfs their very existence. Every waking hour, they are confronted every day of the week, every week of the month, every month of the year. Year by year by year by year they are faced with total despair and utter hopelessness that erupts and stands tall in this institutional framework that is built upon discrimination. Discrimination rises up and causes all types of dysfunction in those who are discriminated against. Discrimination, the first d.

Discrimination leads very quickly to disinvestment, the second d. You can discriminate against a community, against a people, and thereby you can disinvest in those communities—on the south side and the west side and the north side of the city, particularly on the south and the west side. My friend Congressman DAVIS is here and he can

speak very, very appropriately and eloquently to the discrimination of people on the west side of the city.

But the disinvestment, the stark disinvestment can't be denied. These patterns of disinvestment in our schools, in our business districts, in our housing, in our recreational opportunities, in our parks, on our streets, this rampant disinvestment decades long has led to a sense of frustrated rage. When there is no way out for families, for neighbors, for neighborhoods, for communities, then psychologists will tell you that violence is a byproduct of that failure to believe and to hope and to be assured that you have a future, that you have a stake. Life loses its meaning when there is no significant and righteous investment in the future of any of our citizens, particularly those who are young and those who have easy access to guns.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with the National Rifle Association on this one matter: guns don't kill people; people kill people. But I disagree with them, and I want to take it a little further, because that is only one side of the coin. We are not just talking about people. We are talking about a hopeless people. People without hope for the future. Anybody, regardless of race, creed, color, sex, or nationality, anybody when you are caught, caged into a corner with no hope of getting out, you are going to turn violent. That is a part of the human makeup. Your violence is going to be directed to somebody. So the NRA, if it is going to be truthful, then it just cannot deal with any kind of people. It has got to deal more pointedly at people who have no hope.

This disinvestment has led to staggering intergenerational unemployment. The bottom didn't fall out of the economy on the west side and the south side of the city of Chicago in '07, '08, and '09. The bottom fell out 25 years ago, 50 years ago, and it never has been repaired. There is no safety net in my city. It is like a bottomless pit. Generations yet to be born are still facing those desperate conditions, still will face that despair, still will face this gross disinvestment.

Why aren't there jobs in my city for my community, for my district, no light manufacturing?

□ 1845

Why is it that in my city we have to fight the labor unions in order to get employment or labor jobs? Why don't we have summer jobs for young people?

Government policies have created this nightmare, and this nightmare that we find ourselves in keeps getting darker and darker and darker and darker and deadlier and deadlier and deadlier.

Discrimination, disinvestment.

When the mayor of my city stands proudly and takes credit for closing 54 public schools—mostly on the south and west side of the city of Chicago—that is nothing but a continuation of

the decades-long disinvestment in good quality schools.

If you look back at the history of my city, some of my most ferocious battles with the powers that be centered around the inequities in the public school system. Dropouts are produced at an alarming rate in my city because of the disinvestment in public education.

Discrimination is the first d, and disinvestment is the second d.

And then, Mr. Speaker, in recent times, we have seen rampant, gross depopulation of my city. Poor people have been almost run out of my city. Public housing is a failed public policy in my city.

Let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, what happened.

Yes, there were mammoth public housing developments in my city. Some we pejoratively called "projects." Yes, there were a lot of social ills associated with public housing or projects, and some of those public housing buildings needed to be restructured, demolished, or redesigned. But unlike New York City, which took its public housing developments and invested money in those developments, my city didn't.

What you had, Mr. Speaker, are former residents of public housing pushed into struggling lower, middle class communities; and that is when the disruption of those heretofore struggling middle class communities could not sustain themselves against this avalanche of former public housing residents into those areas, and those communities started experiencing extreme dysfunctionality.

There is one beat in my city, beat 624. This is the most violent beat in the city of Chicago. In recent years, two police officers were killed in that beat. Day-to-day violence occurs in that beat. Six weeks ago, a brilliant special education teacher who worked part-time as a real estate agent stopped by temporarily to drop some forms off in her office on West 79th Street and lost her life. She was shot in the head by a stray bullet fired in beat 624.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I want to say this. Beat 624 is in the heart of a community known as Chatham. When I was a young man growing up, Chatham was the model of middle class lifestyle for the African American community. It was exalted in many ways. Everybody thought that living in Chatham was the place to be. When you lived in Chatham, you lived in nice homes with manicured lawns, clean streets, garages, homes, good schools, a good business district, safe communities, and stable communities.

This was the Chatham of my youth. But that Chatham is a long-ago memory now because of the disinvestment and because of the failed public housing policies that emanated out of this Federal Government.

Discrimination, disinvestment, and lastly, depopulation.

I grew up in an area called Cabrini-Green. It no longer exists.

Gentrification has conquered the community of Cabrini-Green, and it is well on its way to conquering other communities.

The public dollars over these last 20 or 30 years—maybe even longer than that—have been away from the communities and toward The Loop and the businesses around The Loop.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

VIOLENCE IN CHICAGO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) for 30 minutes.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would be pleased to yield to Mr. RUSH.

Mr. RUSH. I want to thank my friend, Congressman DAVIS.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that in the central business district of Chicago, or The Loop as it is known far and wide, there is a close-in circle around The Loop. They have created three communities. One is called the Near North Side, where public dollars and enormous investments have occurred. This is the area that used to house Cabrini-Green, the Near North Side.

In recent times, we have had gentrification occur in the Near West Side. When I was a young man growing up in Chicago, there was never such a community, never such a time, never such an identity called the Near West Side.

And, Mr. Speaker, there is now something called the Near South Side.

All of these are gems of gentrification. But if you go further west, further south, you see a stark difference in Englewood and Garfield Park. You see a stark difference in capital investments in these communities, where hopelessness and despair dominate the lives and the thoughts and the culture.

That is where the violence emanates from. Unless we deal with these issues, we will never, ever be able to deal with the violence and the increasing murders that are everyday news in the city that I love, the city of Chicago.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. I thank you, Mr. RUSH, for calling this Special Order this evening to put a different kind of light on the whole question and the whole issue of violence in Chicago, which is really the center point of America.

Those of us who live in Chicago say that: So goes Chicago, so goes America.

When I came to Chicago, it was known as the jobs capital of America. Everyplace that you looked, there were help wanted signs. You could find a job. As a matter of fact, the word was that if you couldn't find a job in Chicago, there were basically no jobs for you.

And so I agree with you, Representative RUSH, that the absence of hope is a part of the formula for violence. And

if you never ask the right questions, of course, you never get the right answers.

□ 1900

There are those who talk about law enforcement, more police officers. I have even heard people talk about bringing in the National Guard and bringing in paramilitary outfits. Those are not really the solutions. The solutions are to provide people with hope because, if they have hope, then they don't find or feel the necessity for certain kinds of action.

There used to be so many businesses in the district that I represent. Over the last 50 or more years, we have lost more than 100,000 good-paying manufacturing jobs. When Representative RUSH talks about disinvestment, when business and industry decided to leave—Sears, Roebuck; Hotpoint, Motorola, General Electric—what is now Navistar—International Harvester, Allied Radio, Spiegel, Montgomery Ward—all of those entities were in the neighborhood where I lived and worked. I could just walk down the streets and see them. Western Electric was not far from where I lived. You could see hundreds of people going to and from work every morning when you woke up. Of course, things split off, and all of that changed.

Chicago used to just beckon people and jobs to come to Chicago. As a matter of fact, blues singers would have songs of going to Chicago. "Sorry, but I can't take you." They were like the piper—people were coming. Then, as so many people came and as communities and neighborhoods began to change and as some people began to leave and others would come, there were levels of deterioration. I remember the riots that occurred after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. Many of those areas that suffered the aftermath of the riots have never been rebuilt. They are the same today as they were in the 1960s when the riots occurred. Nobody has been willing to invest in the redevelopment of those communities. Not only did housing deteriorate, but the social service structure that existed also left.

When BOBBY talked about disinvestment, there was every kind that one could imagine. In some of those communities, it is hard to find a Boy Scout troop. It is difficult to find the resources for a Girl Scout program or for activities that individuals can be engaged in after school. Yes, there is a level of violence, but there is an even deeper level of hopelessness. Without hope, it is like people being pressed up against the wall—pressed up against nowhere—trying to figure out how they get out.

I can tell you that, wherever darkness exists, there is light that comes, so I think that there are, indeed, solutions. What are the solutions? Job creation. Job creation. Job creation.

If we look at history, when times were difficult during the 1930s, there

was the utilization of the Federal Government as a resource to create work opportunities, with the understanding that, if people are working, they are re-investing because they are paying taxes, they are spending money, they are exchanging services and goods with each other. That also gives a boost to the economy. I never take the position that wherever we are that that is where we have to be.

Gun control legislation. Let me tell you that the people shooting don't necessarily make the guns. People who are shooting don't necessarily sell the guns. The people who are shooting actually acquire the guns from someplace and somebody else. If we could take away some of the opportunities for the guns to exist—I remember a song I used to listen to about a place called Black Mountain, and part of the lyrics said: "I am going to Black Mountain with my razor and my gun. I am going to find that man of mine, shoot him if he stands still and cut him if he runs." If you have got to run after somebody, that is a little more difficult than being able to have an Uzi with which you drive by and mow him down. I don't know when we are going to get really serious in this country about diminishing the number of guns that people have access to.

I was disappointed when the Supreme Court said that people could actually carry weapons. That is one thing in some communities, in some places, but I can tell you that is another thing in other communities and other places. I would hate to go into a situation where I felt that everybody there who wanted to was carrying a weapon because he had the right to carry a concealed weapon.

I used to be on the Chicago City Council, and many of the people there were former police officers. Plus, you could carry a gun anyway because you were considered law enforcement. Sometimes, when you would go to lunch, you would see a number of people who might take their jackets off, and you would see a number of guns and weapons. You almost might be too afraid to eat. It would kind of take away lunch because all of these weapons were around.

I would urge our country to be willing to make the kind of investments that you must make. They are not spending. There is a difference between spending and investing. If you just spend, you don't necessarily get a return, but when you invest wisely, you expect a return. We need to invest in education. We need to invest in more social development activity, and we need to reinvest in urban communities like those on the southwest side and near-north sides and suburban areas of Chicago.

Congressman RUSH, I thank you again and commend you for calling for this Special Order, but I have got a feeling that, where there is life, there is hope, and I have a feeling that we will arrest the violence problem, not

only in Chicago, but in other places throughout America. I am pleased to join with you this evening and share a few moments in talking about the issue.

Mr. RUSH. Thank you so much, Congressman DAVIS.

I know that you have a response to what I am going to say because I am sure you share the same feeling.

I talked about discrimination earlier, and there is one aspect of discrimination that is probably of little notice. You have these youngsters in your community and in my community—in your district and in my district—and they are shepherded, to a great extent, to these prisons across the State. Most of these prisons are located in small towns, and these prisons are the economic engines for these small towns.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. They are part of the economy.

Mr. RUSH. So young people inside the city of Chicago, in your district and in my district, are actually the raw material of a lifestyle—a middle class lifestyle—for these small towns that surround these prisons because they are in the prisons, and their families and parents are working for the prisons. Their college educations are paid for by their salaries from the prisons, as are their homes, their mortgages. So they are creating an economic boon for these small towns, but we are suffering all of the issues.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. There is no doubt about it. I took 31 children to see their fathers in prison on the Saturday before Father's Day, and I can tell you that it was one of the most emotional gatherings that I have ever participated in.

We have got to put a stop to it, and we have got to start counting individuals not in the places they are imprisoned but in the communities that they come from so that the resources go back to those communities and not to the places where they are imprisoned.

Again, I thank you for shedding light this evening and for my being able to join you. We will just have to keep working on the issue, and I think we will get to the bottom of it.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the courtesy of giving me the opportunity to acquire time that had not been acquired before, and I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. POE of Texas (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of attending the funeral of the Stay family in Houston, Texas.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker.

H.R. 697. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal land in Clark County, Nevada, for the environmental remediation and reclamation of the Three Kids Mine Project Site, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 17, 2014, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6439. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

6440. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Howard B. Bromberg, United States Army, and his advancement on the retired list to the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6441. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Admiral William H. McRaven, Jr., United States Navy, and his advancement on the retired list to the grade of admiral; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6442. A letter from the Secretary, Navy, Department of Defense, transmitting notice of mobilizations of select Reserve units; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6443. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2013 Inventory of Contracts for Services for the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, and Department of Defense Field Activities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6444. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Acting, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility (Benona, Township et al.); [Docket ID: FEMA-2014-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8339] received July 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6445. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility Massachusetts: Acton, Town of Middlesex County; [Docket ID: FEMA-2014-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8335] received July 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6446. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Transnet SOC Limited (Transnet) of Johannesburg, South Africa; to the Committee on Financial Services.

6447. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Capital Planning and Stress Testing (RIN: 3133-AE27) received July 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6448. A letter from the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation,

transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Limitations on Guaranteed Benefits; Shutdown and Similar Benefits (RIN: 1212-AB18) received July 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6449. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a report entitled, "High-Performance Green Building Initiative Activities"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6450. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Energy, transmitting a report on The Availability and Price of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced in Countries Other Than Iran; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6451. A letter from the Secretary, American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2013 Annual Report pursuant to Section 203, Title II of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6452. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6453. A letter from the General Counsel, Peace Corps, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6454. A letter from the Chief, FWS Endangered Species Listing Branch, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Status for the Northern Mexican Gartersnake and Narrow-headed Gartersnake [Docket No.: FWS-R2-ES-2013-0071] (RIN: 1018-AY23) received June 25, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6455. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; 2014 Summer Flounder Specifications; 2015 Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Specifications [Docket No.: 140117052-4402-02] (RIN: 0648-XD094) received June 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6456. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the 2013 Wiretap Report; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6457. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Visas: Documentation of Immigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended (RIN: 1400-AD52) received May 19, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6458. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Isle of Wight (Sinepuxent) Bay, Ocean City, MD [Docket No.: USCG-2013-1021] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received June 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6459. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-1031; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-155-AD; Amendment 39-

17854; AD 2014-11-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6460. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. (Bell) Helicopter [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0697; Directorate Identifier 2013-SW-009-AD; Amendment 39-17862; AD 2014-12-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6461. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Redmond, OR [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0171; Airspace Docket No. 13-ANM-6] received July 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6462. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Bois Blanc Island, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0986; Airspace Docket No. 13-AGL-25] received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6463. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Crandon, WI [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0022; Airspace Docket No. 13-AGL-31] received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6464. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Newnan, GA [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0097; Airspace Docket No. 14-ASO-4] received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6465. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Conway, AR [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0178; Airspace Docket No. 13-AWS-23] received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6466. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Mineral Point, WI [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0914; Airspace Docket No. 13-AGL-29] received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6467. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30959; Amdt. No. 3591] received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6468. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30962; Amdt. No. 3594] received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6469. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30960; Amdt. No. 3596] received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6470. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30961; Amdt. No. 3593] received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6471. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Helicopters (Type certificate currently held by Agusta Westland S.p.A.) (Agusta) [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0336; Directorate Identifier 2013-SW-063-AD; Amendment 39-17857; AD 2014-11-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6472. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Longevity Annuity Contracts [TD 9673] (RIN: 1545-BK23) received July 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6473. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a report entitled, "Response to Findings and Recommendations of the Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technical Advisory Committee (HTAC) during Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013"; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology.

6474. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department requests be enacted during the second session of the 113th Congress; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

6475. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department requests be enacted during the second session of the 113th Congress; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4871. A bill to reauthorize the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-523). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CARNEY (for himself and Mrs. LUMMIS):

H.R. 5119. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to modernize C-130 aircraft using alternative communication, naviga-

tion, surveillance, and air traffic management program kits and to ensure that such aircraft meet applicable regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HULTGREN (for himself, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 5120. A bill to improve management of the National Laboratories, enhance technology commercialization, facilitate public-private partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BENTIVOLIO:

H.R. 5121. A bill to prohibit the indefinite detention of United States citizens and lawful resident aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 5122. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to clarify the eligibility requirements with respect to railroad Hours of Service employees; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 5123. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to implement country-of-origin disclosure requirements with respect to motor vehicle fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. BURGESS):

H.R. 5124. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a sickle cell disease prevention and treatment demonstration program and to provide for sickle cell disease research, surveillance, prevention, and treatment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 5125. A bill to promote unlicensed spectrum use in the 5 GHz band, to maximize the use of the band for shared purposes in order to bolster innovation and economic development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. BENISHEK):

H.R. 5126. A bill to reduce by one-half of one percent the discretionary budget authority of any Federal agency for a fiscal year if the financial statement of the agency for the previous fiscal year does not receive a qualified or unqualified audit opinion by an external independent auditor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 5127. A bill to allow funds under title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to be used to provide training to school personnel regarding how to recognize child sexual abuse; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. TIERNEY (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. ESTY, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 5128. A bill to establish in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State a Special Envoy for

the Human Rights of LGBT Peoples; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself and Mr. DEUTCH):

H. Con. Res. 107. Concurrent resolution denouncing the use of civilians as human shields by Hamas and other terrorist organizations in violation of international humanitarian law; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEWIS (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. HAHN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H. Res. 671. A resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LEWIS:

H. Res. 672. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12) to modernize voter registration, promote access to voting for individuals with disabilities, protect the ability of individuals to exercise the right to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

263. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 62 urging the Congress to enact the bills currently introduced to address sexual harassment and assault in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

264. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 382 urging the Congress to approve the President's budget proposal to provide \$35 million to help communities process evidence from untested sexual assault kits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

265. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Utah, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 5 declaring if a state opts out of a federal program, the state should not have to contribute state dollars to the federal program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 5119.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power *** To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the fore-

going Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Mr. HULTGREN:

H.R. 5120.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; Article I, Section 8, Clause 8: The Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers.

By Mr. BENTIVOLIO:

H.R. 5121.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 12; "The Congress shall have the power to ... raise and support armies...

Congress has the power to set the rules for the actions of US military forces, including their ability to detain individuals.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 13;

"To provide and maintain a navy"

Congress has the power to set the rules for the actions of US military forces, including their ability to detain individuals.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18;

"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Congress has the power to make laws to carry out the powers in Clause 12 and Clause 13 of Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 5122.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 5123.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 5124.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5125.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have the Power... "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 5126.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 5127.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. TIERNEY:

H.R. 5128.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 12: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 279: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 543: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

H.R. 594: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 676: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 713: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 792: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. RUPERSBERGER.

H.R. 958: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 962: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 1015: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 1024: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 1070: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 1201: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 1278: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1318: Mr. BARTON.

H.R. 1339: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GALLEGO, and Mr. BERA of California.

H.R. 1563: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.

H.R. 1695: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1696: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 1761: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 1771: Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 1795: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1827: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1893: Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 2028: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. MENG, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. VELA, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 2144: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2398: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 2453: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. DENT.

H.R. 2457: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 2529: Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 2536: Mr. DAINES.

H.R. 2607: Mr. HOLT and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 2646: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2656: Mr. LABRADOR.

H.R. 2673: Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 2780: Mr. JOLLY and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2847: Mr. POLIS and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 2901: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 2902: Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 2909: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 3136: Mr. DELANEY.

H.R. 3367: Mr. LONG.

H.R. 3654: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 3833: Mr. JOYCE.

H.R. 3857: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H.R. 3867: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 3992: Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. CHU, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 4143: Mr. RIBBLE.

H.R. 4156: Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 4325: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 4399: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 4411: Mr. CLAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 4421: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 4449: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 4450: Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 4511: Mr. LANGEVIN.

- H.R. 4567: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 4574: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4577: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 4578: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 4589: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 4594: Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 4613: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 4614: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 4623: Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 4630: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 4651: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas and Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 4682: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. REED, and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 4698: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 4706: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4709: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 4716: Mr. WALDEN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 4782: Mr. PETERS of California.
H.R. 4851: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 4854: Mr. BARLETTA.
H.R. 4878: Mr. PAULSEN and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 4885: Mr. REICHERT.
H.R. 4906: Mr. RICHMOND.
H.R. 4930: Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 4936: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 4960: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 4966: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 4970: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 4971: Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 4993: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 4999: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 5000: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 5014: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 5051: Mr. KIND and Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 5052: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 5069: Mr. DINGELL.
H.R. 5077: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. ROKITA.
H.R. 5078: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. JONES, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MARINO.
H.R. 5081: Mr. HONDA and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 5084: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 5089: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. ROONEY.
H.R. 5095: Ms. HAHN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.J. Res. 113: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.J. Res. 119: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. ENYART.
H. Con. Res. 105: Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. ELLISON.
H. Res. 411: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H. Res. 440: Mr. HOYER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RUSH, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H. Res. 456: Mr. CAPUANO.
H. Res. 508: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Res. 596: Mr. KLINE, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H. Res. 601: Mr. MCALLISTER and Mr. ROKITA.
H. Res. 623: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H. Res. 640: Mr. TONKO, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. ISRAEL, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H. Res. 650: Mrs. LUMMIS.